The Orchadian

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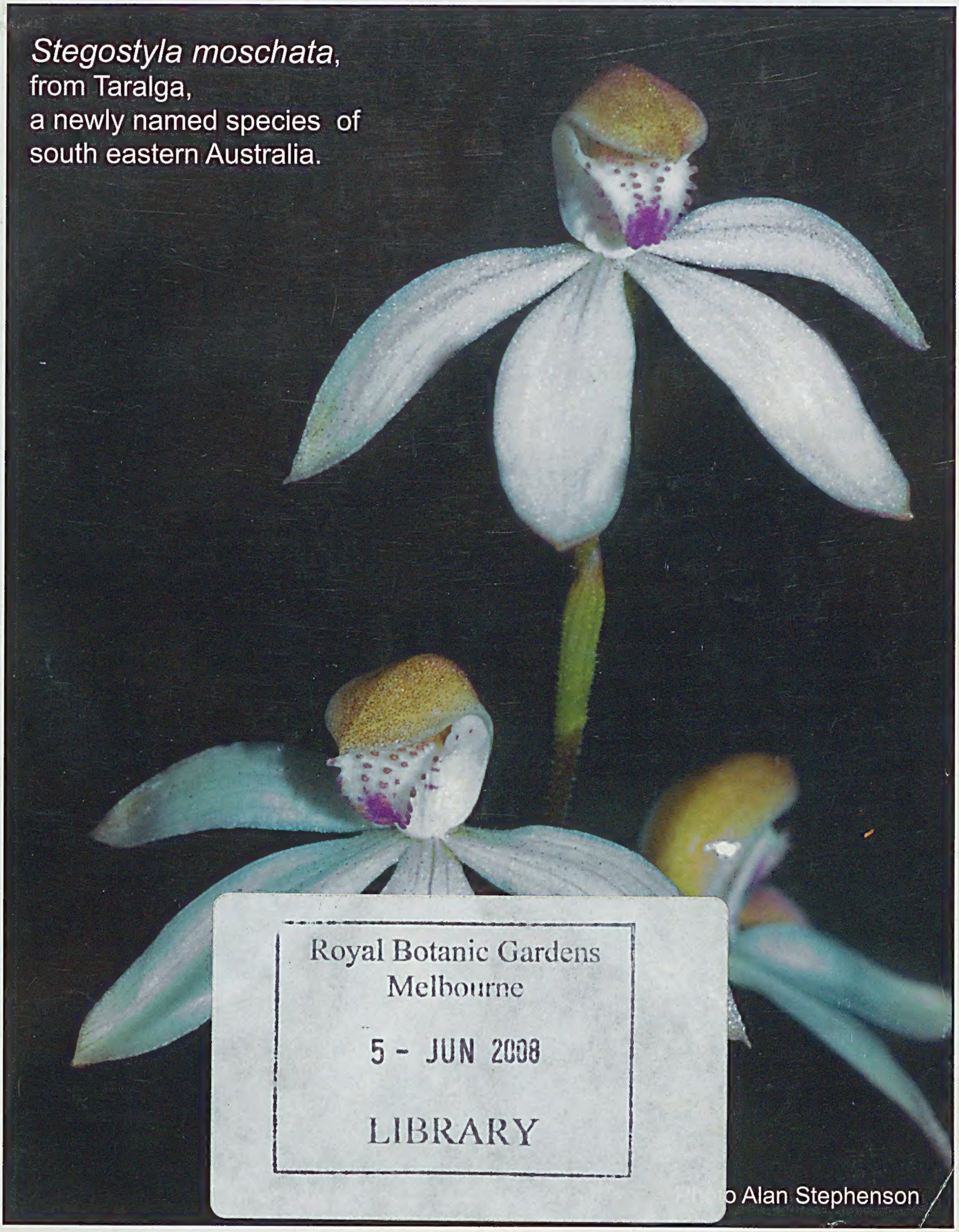
Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society



Stegostyla moschata,
from Taralga,
a newly named species of
south eastern Australia.

o Alan Stephenson

Royal Botanic Gardens
Melbourne

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The Orchadian

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Items for consideration may be submitted to the Editor on disk or via e-mail using Microsoft Word, Works or Wordperfect. Good quality sharp colour slides, prints or illustrations may be submitted with articles. 300dpi digital photos can also be submitted. All efforts will be made to return images after publication.

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Annual General Meeting of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

The 45th Annual General Meeting of ANOS Inc. will be held at the Gosford RSL Club at 10.00am on Saturday 2nd August, 2008.

Any Group or individual member who has matters to be included on the agenda, along with any nominations for positions on Council, should have these with the Secretary no latter than one week prior to the AGM.

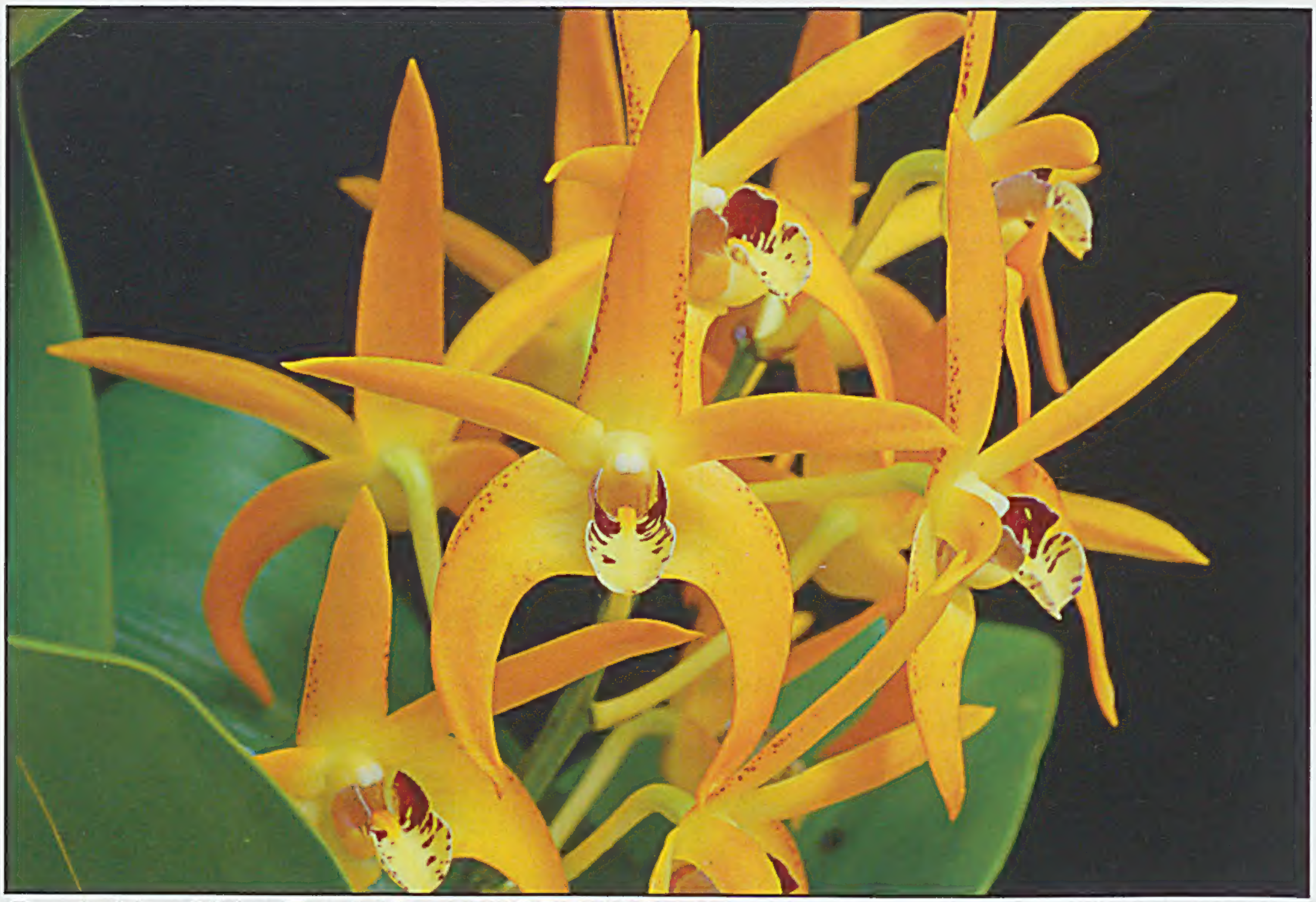
Send these items to:
The Secretary,
ANOS Inc.
PO Box 318, Willoughby, 2068

APOLOGY

Over the past year I have published an incorrect phone number in the ad for **Earth to Joy.**

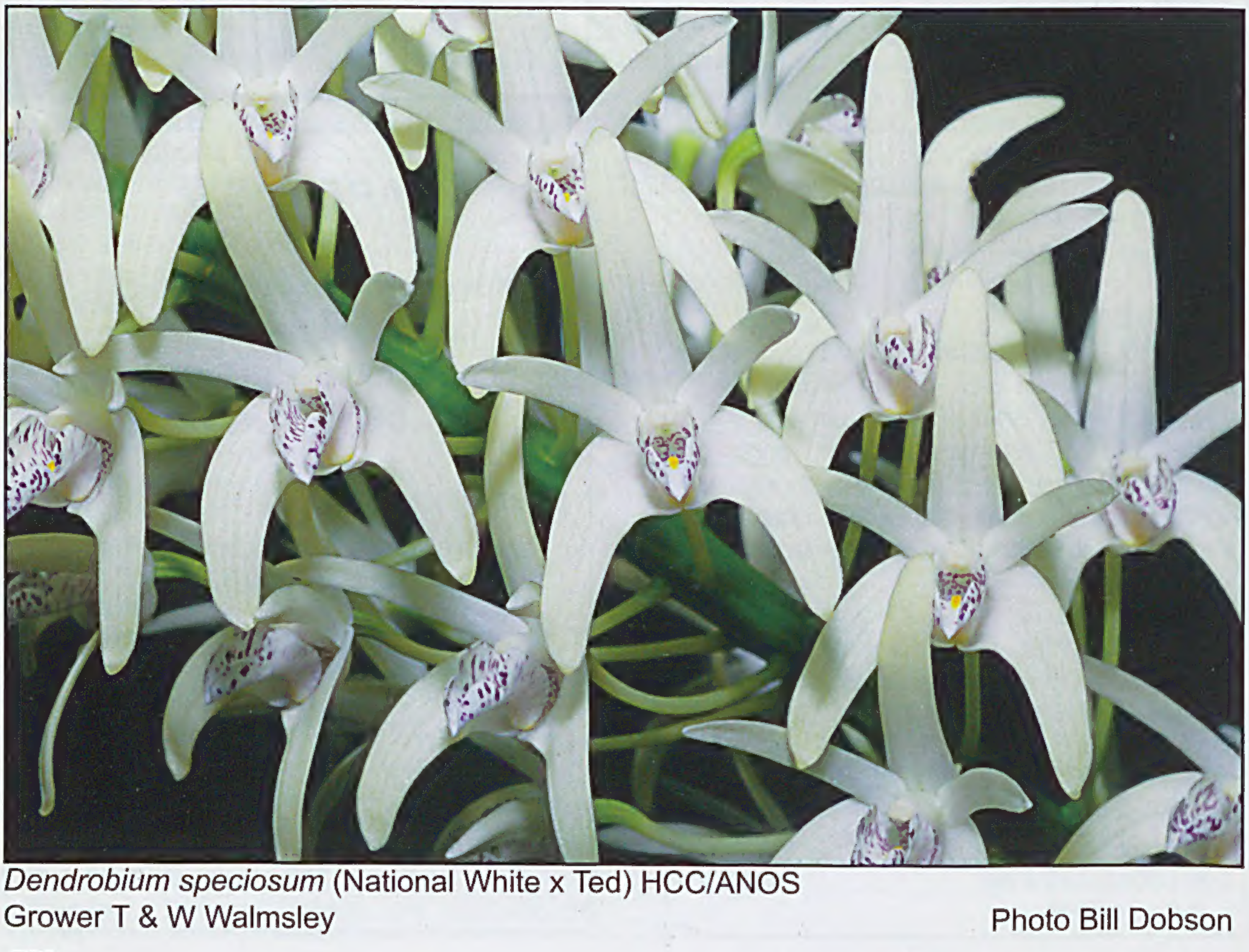
I would like to sincerely apologise to Lloyd and Mandy Edwards for the inconvenience it has caused them and to apologise to customers who have tried to contact them.

Editor
Peter Eygelshoven



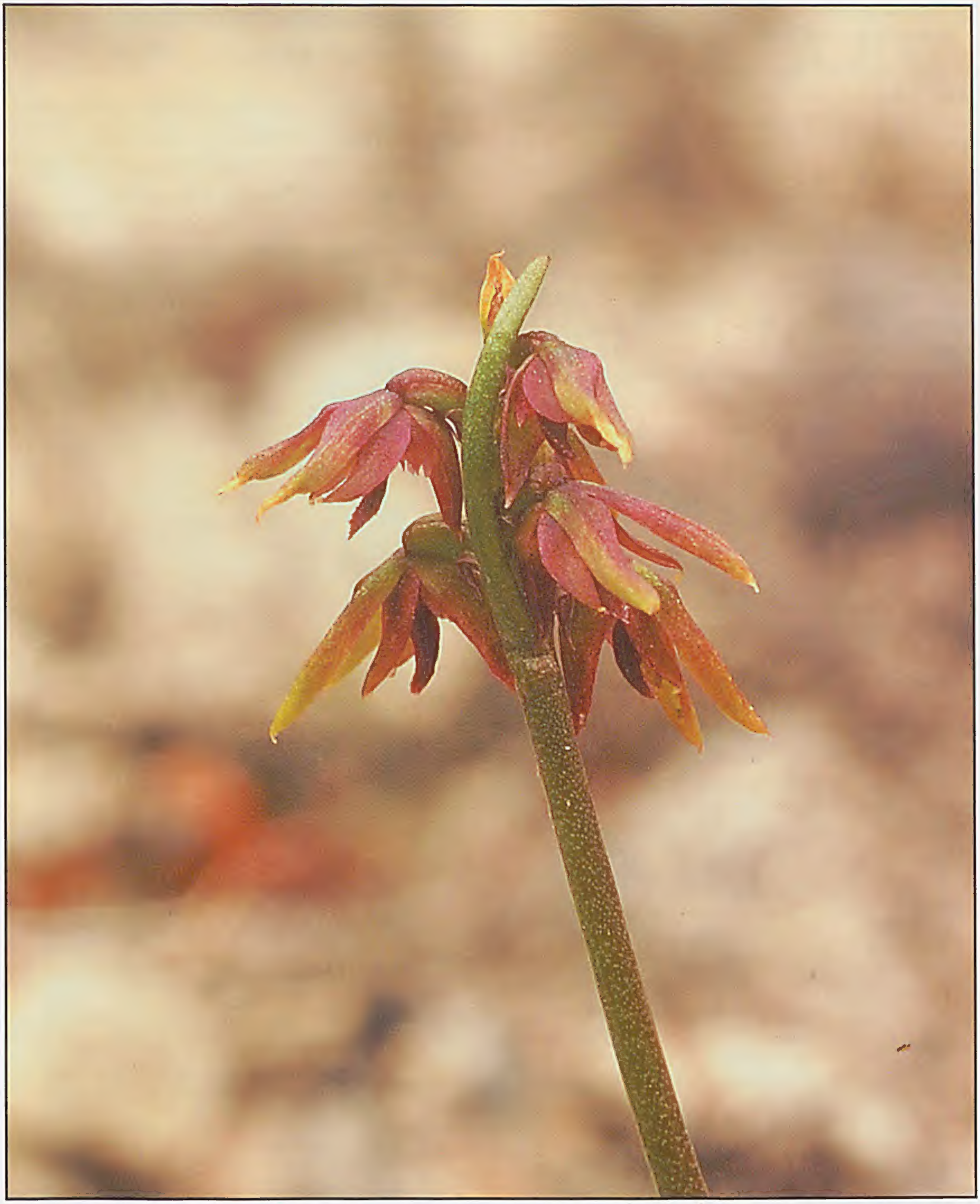
Dendrobium Midas Touch 'Oscar' HCC/ANOS.
Grower Henk van den Berg

Photo Bill Dobson



Dendrobium speciosum (National White x Ted) HCC/ANOS
Grower T & W Walmsley

Photo Bill Dobson



Rediscovery of *Corunastylis nudiscapa* in Tasmania. (extract of an email by Wendy Potts) *Corunastylis nudiscapa*, listed as extinct on the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, has been rediscovered in Tasmania by field naturalist Kevin Bonham after not being seen for 156 years. The existence of the orchid in Tasmania had been in doubt as the only collection from 1840 by J.D. Hooker was reportedly made in February of that year though Alex Buchanan from the Tasmanian Herbarium had noted that Hooker was not in Tasmania at the time. However, during his recent investigations, Mark Wapstra initiated the discovery of another Tasmanian specimen collected by J. Milligan from Oyster Cove in 1852. Photo Peter Fehre

Editorial

In this issue we see our Conservation Officer, Alan Stephenson, has won a small battle to help save the habitat for *Diuris aequalis* near Taralga and has also written about the rediscovery of *Corunastylis nudiscapa*, in Tasmania. David Jones and Dean Rouse describe more than a dozen new species from south-eastern Australia. Paul Ormerod reviews the genus of *Liparis*, section *Pleiophyllum*, from New Guinea and John Creeggan, National Registrar of Judges, finishes the issue with some of the ANOS Awards from 2007. There is also some news from the Groups throughout the issue which may be of interest to members.

Setting up the pages for this issue I realised that its Volume 15, issue 12, which means it is the 24th issue I have put together, the end of my second volume. Six years sounds like a long time, however the time has gone quickly and it surely doesn't feel that long. There is a lot of work involved in putting out *The Orchadian*, most of which was done by other committee members or volunteers. As they retired from their respective jobs I found myself taking on the work. One job, which I now ask for help with, is the indexing of the orchid names for each volume. As the next Volume begins in September it will help greatly if a volunteer could do the job for the next few years. If you can help, let me know. The volunteer receives an extra copy of *The Orchadian* to work with. Many of the committee members have enough work to do, so having a volunteer outside committee would be best.

The NSW Judging Panel recommended Elvie Hochguertel to Full Judge status and this was accepted at the April ANOS Council meeting, congratulations Elvie.

There are many orchid shows and fairs happening over the next few months, so despite our rising fuel costs, let's get out there and enjoy them. If the vendors can travel great distances to sell us there orchids and wares then we can at least attend the venues and pick up a bargain or two.

Finally I would like to thank the Groups and members who offered their condolences to the passing of my father, Johan Leonard (Leo); I do appreciate all your best wishes.

Peter, Editor.

Fundamentals of Orchid Biology by Joseph Arditti

Most orchid books concentrate on their identification, habitat and cultivation. Fundamentals of Orchid Biology provides another perspective for the orchid enthusiast. This book reveals a complete picture of orchid biology, covering everything that is known about the biology of orchids.
Introductory chapters cover the history and classification of orchids, including some taxonomy. Other chapters provide detailed coverage of such topics as:

* Evolution
* Cytology
* Physiology
* Phytochemistry
* Morphology
* Anatomy
* Mycorrhiza
* Pollination
* Embryology
* Reproduction
* Heredity and Breeding
* Ecology
* Commercial and Ethnobotanical Uses of Orchid

This much sought after reference was first published in 1992 and was awarded the Book of the Year in the Biological Sciences in 1992. The book contains over 500 pages, is extensively illustrated and contains numerous informative tables. Don't be put off by its apparent technical nature; it is highly readabale and suitable for professionals, growers, plant scientists, hobbyists - anyone with an interest in orchids.
Once out of print, Fundamentals of Orchid Biology was commanding prices of around USD $300. The author received many requests for a copy so a decision was made to re-print it.

Available through Zip Publishing/The Educational Publisher:

http://www.edupublisher.com/EPBookstore/ArdittiFOB.html

Retail Price: $175.00 USD
Wholesale orders and pricing are also available.

Stephan Kemp

Royal Botanic Gardens
Melbourne
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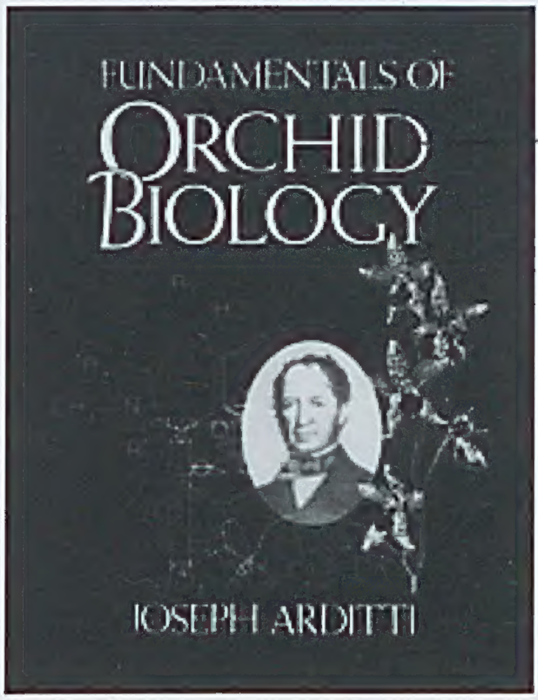

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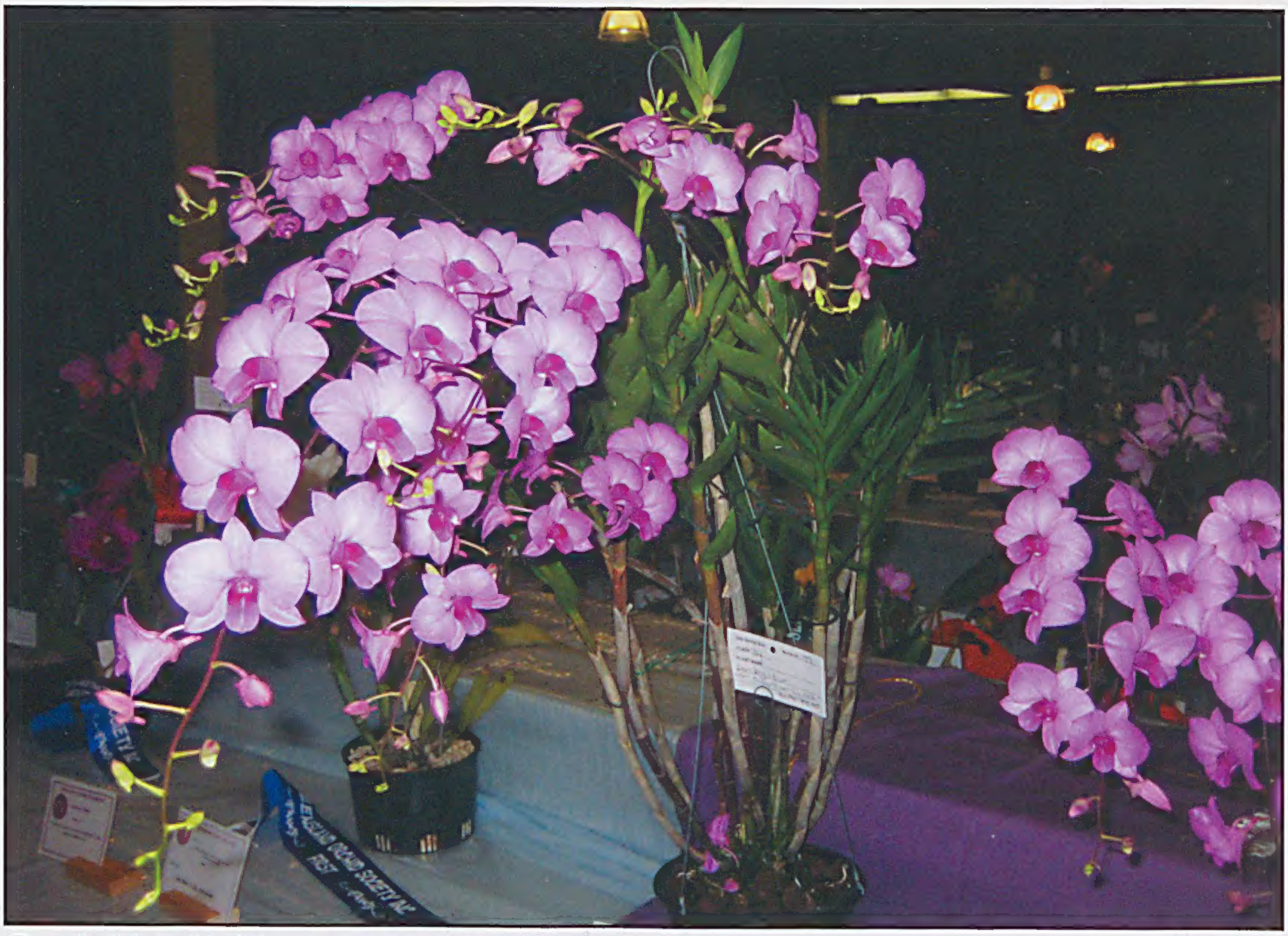
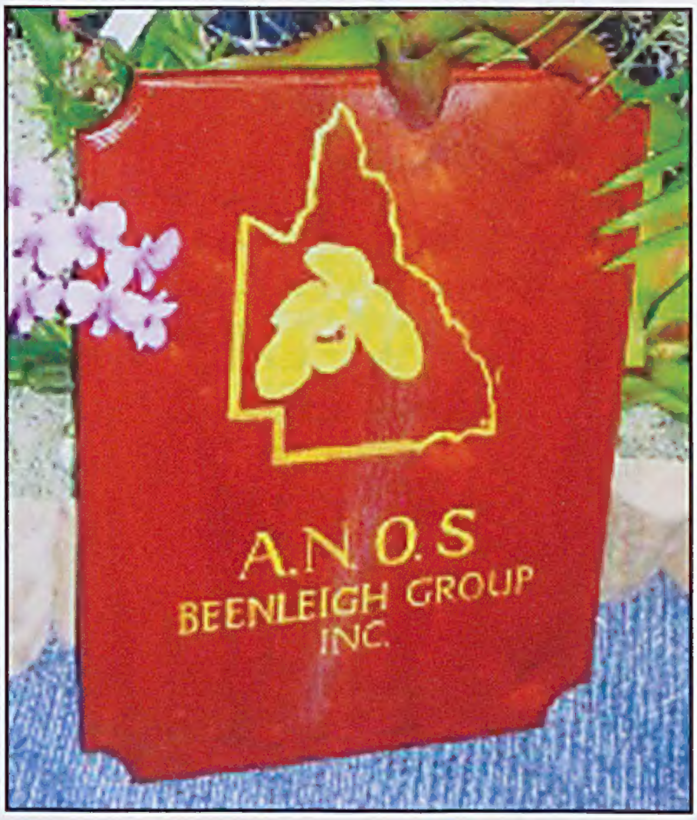


Dendrobium bigibbum var. *superbum* 'Laurelle'.
Dennis and Laurelle Martens who are members of both ANOS Beenleigh and the Qld. Orchid Society won **Champion Den. bigibbum Any Variety** at the recent show of QOS which is staged at the Mt Coot tha Auditorium in Brisbane.

ANOS Beenleigh Groups first display at the Oasis Shopping Complex, Broadbeach.



The club sign also made its debut.

ANOS Beenleigh Group Inc. John Roberts: 2008 President.

The newly found ANOS Beenleigh group has powered away since their inception early last year, under the infectious enthusiasm of its proposer and inaugural President David Cleal. Its first Show in September was in conjunction with the Beenleigh Show Society, who have supported the group from the beginning. Both our general and committee meetings are held in their hall.

At The Orchid Spectacular & Trade Fair which is held at the Oasis Shopping Complex at Broadbeach on the Gold Coast: ANOS Beenleigh Group fashioned their first display, along with another six orchid societies. The display featured *Dendrobium bigibbum* in all their varieties and colours.

Well done members.

The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc. of Beenleigh feel they have reached a significant mile stone. They staged their first display and it was of all **Native Orchids**. This was not an easy accomplishment for a club that has so many new members that are very short on "native plants" within their personal collections. With thanks to David Cleal & Michael Toohey, the club now has a portable display, which was draped in black crushed velvet to enclose the native orchids.

The club sign also made its debut. This sign has been hand painted by club member, Ron Hope. The wood that was used for the sign is certainly much older than the group. It was milled on the Logan River over 100 years ago.

The original homestead that it "helped" to build has since been demolished.

Michael Toohey acquired some of the red cedar and he donated it to the group for their club sign. Merv Stewart who unfortunately is not a member of our new group prepared the wood & shaped the sign before Ron Hope took over with his hand painting of the club's logo and club flower, *Cymbidium suave.*

The Orchid Festival & Trade fair is held at the Oasis Shopping Complex at Broadbeach on the Gold Coast. Displays from other clubs included one from the local Rose Society and a Bromeliad Society. (See web site below)

David Cleal, Michael Toohey, Howard Trim and Diane Walker met at the Oasis on Friday 13th March to assemble the historical display. The club also took the opportunity to distribute some of their newsletters. At the end of the event all had been taken.

In the judged show at the same event, members, David Cleal and Diane Walker took out some prizes within the Native Sections.

The Group would like to thank the Southport & Districts Orchid Society Inc. who staged the event together with the Oasis Shopping Complex, for the opportunity to participate.

If anyone would like to see photos of the event, the Gold Coast Bromeliad Society have a variety of shots on their Web site, which is www.bromlink.org.com

-oOo-

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Saturday 16th August 9 to 4
Sunday 17th August 9 to 3

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A.N.O.S Far North Coast N.S.W. Inc.,

Honours Les Johnson with Life Membership.

Les Johnson, left, receiving Life Membership by President Bevan Burnham.

At the Annual General Meeting of A.N.O.S. Far North Coast Inc., held 15-02-2008, Hon. Life Membership was granted to Les Johnson for his work as Treasurer, Public Officer and Bus coordinator of the club, over a good number of years.

We know how much work he does, but it is the way he does it that is important to our club. Les has the most pleasant manner and always the gentleman approach to the bus passengers and everyone he meets. I am sure this has reflected a wonderful image for our club.

Congratulations Les.
Bevan Burnham,
President.

-oOo-

The Devonport Orhcid Society Spring Show

Venue: Maidstone Park Memorial Hall
Spreyton
Dates 3rd of October 2pm- 5.30pm
4th October 9am - 5.30pm
and 5th October 9am -4.30pm
contact 64283226

Sarcochilus Show

Venue: Maidstone Park Memorial Hall
Spreyton
Date 9th November 2008
Time 9am -4pm
contact 64283226

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at Walsh's Seeds, Ruthven St.,
Toowoomba on
25th-26th October
Show opens 9am each day and closes

4.30pm.
All are very welcome
Thank you
Sonia Hosking
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07 46911269

Corunastylis nudiscapa – All is not Lost

The listings below are some of the names of how this orchid has been recognised by botanists, taxonomists and authors since its original discovery.

Prasophyllum nudiscapum; J. D. Hooker 1840, Fl. Tasmania. 2:13 (1858).
(*nudiscapum* - with naked stem).
Genoplesium nudiscapum (Hook.f.); D. L. Jones & M. A. Clem., Lindleyana 4(3):143 (1989).
Corunastylis nudiscapa; Jones D. L. 2002
Type: Tasmania, Hill E. of Mount Wellington 1840, lodged at Kew Herbarium, England.
Pollination is by small vinegar flies. (Drosophilids)

The name *Genoplesium* was coined by Robert Brown in 1810 and refers to the close relationship these orchids have with the genus *Prasophyllum* "(Greek, *genos*, race or kind, *plesios,* affinity)". Brown's type species was *Genoplesium baueri*. However the new name *Corunastylis,* was bestowed by Fitzgerald in 1888 and the type species was *Corunastylis apostasioides*. D.L.Jones in 2002 reinstated *Corunastylis*, leaving *Genoplesium baueri* as a single species of *Genoplesium*.

A terrestrial orchid species thought to be extinct in Tasmania has recently been rediscovered. *Corunastylis nudiscapa* has been located on Mt Wellington near Hobart, during a search for land snails by officers of the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (DPIWE). This species of orchid has not been recorded since the type specimen was collected in 1840. Growing in sandy soil occurring on the foothills of the mountain, the officers were initially unable to identify the plant but formal identification came quickly, as *C. nudiscapa* has no Tasmanian species with which it could be confused.

C. nudiscapa, like many orchid species has undergone more than one change to its generic identity following the original discovery. All species in the Genus *Corunastylis* were previously referred to as Pygmy Prasophyllums or Midge Orchids in *Section Prasophyllum*. It is a Dwarf Midge Orchid with tightly congested inflorescence of crowded reddish-brown to purplish, glabrous nodding flowers. Plants grow to 70-85 mm with the top 8-15 mm densely crowded with up to 20 flowers. *C. nudiscapa* was only known from this single location in Tasmania and was also considered to occur in Victoria and New South Wales. It is now accepted the mainland species is *C. densa*.

This re-discovery is excellent news and a psychological boost to those who refuse to admit extinction too quickly. Now all we need to do is get some government departments to think the same way.

Alan W Stephenson
National Conservation Officer
Australasian Native Orchid Society

-oOo-

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Dates: **Sat 6th Sept 10am to 4pm**
Sun 7th Sept 9am to 4pm
Mon 8th Sept 9am to 4pm

***Location*:** **57 Spooners Ave., Greenhills via Kempsey.**

Details: **Electronic copy of brochure with locality map, show schedule and associated events available by e-mailing John Zietsch at jzi01935@bigpond.net.au OR contact Ted Walmsley on (02) 6562-7150 or Ernie Baldwin on (02) 6585-9328.**

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Mount Rae, three years on.

Alan W Stephenson
National Conservation Officer
Australasian Native Orchid Society (ANOS)

It all began for me in October 2005 when at an ANOS Illawarra committee meeting, then President Graeme Bradburn gave me an email he had received from a concerned resident of Mount Rae and said, "Alan, you can deal with this". Mount Rae is considered a locality and is 250 km south west of Sydney and 170 km north west of Nowra with the nearest major town of Goulburn 40 km south on the Hume Highway. The area is at the peak of the Great Dividing Range at an altitude of 1100 metres. Essentially it is a grazing area for sheep and some beef cattle with a rainfall average of 750 mm per annum. The district has been significantly cleared since white settlement for grazing purposes but little clearing of any significance has been undertaken for many years (until recently). Early in 2008, part of the forest at Mount Rae was declared an *Endangered Ecological Community* (EEC) by the NSW Scientific Committee, as the significant area remaining is considered to be a good example of Tablelands Basalt Forest (TBF) and a habitat for a great range of *flora* and *fauna*. At this early point I will clarify Mount Rae, as there are three Mount Raes on my Topographical Map. The first is the mountain called Mount Rae, second is the locality of Mount Rae and finally is the private property known and listed as "Mt. Rae" on the map.

The email was from Darryl Thorpe and it said he had found a terrestrial orchid in 2000, later identified as *Diuris aequalis* (Buttercup Double Tail). Darryl had attended a National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Field Day at Windellama (100 km south of Taralga) and accepted some leaflets on *Prasophyllum petilum* (Tarango Leek Orchid) and *Diuris aequalis*. Darryl has a 1.5 hectare property near Mount Rae which is adjacent to a section of the now dismantled rail line between Taralga and Crookwell and discovered the orchid while riding his Mountain Bike along the old line behind the property owned by the person I shall refer to as the proponent. The proponent is currently conducting a logging operation for the purposes of a retail firewood business and Darryl noticed what he thought was a plant matching the photo on the leaflet he had accepted. Confirmation later came from Keith McDougall of the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC). Confirmation also came with the comment "it shouldn't be growing there as the habitat is not correct." (I wouldn't mind a dollar for every time I have heard that comment). According to the ANOS Website at the time there were six specimens on record in two separate areas near Mount Rae, out of a NSW total of 27. Later figures estimated the population to be approximately 200 plants between Kanangra-Boyd National Park and Mulloon Creek, west of Braidwood. I have found Darryl to be especially observant in the bush with a good eye for orchids, as I have had several outings with him and his neighbour, Mark Selmes. Following the initial discovery, a second individual was located one metre from a water diversion drain and if it were not for this incorrect habitat (trees), would have been demolished by normal road grading operations. A year later Darryl also located a still unidentified *Prasophyllum* species, also growing on Marks' property. In the following year more individuals of *D. aequalis* were discovered on Marks' property and Mark has also managed to find further plants in the same area. These are the plants I saw when I visited the area in October 2005 for a Field Day conducted by officers of the DECC. However following the email, my first visit was a month earlier and it uncovered *Bunochilus longifolius, Petalochilus carneus, Chil.* sp. (leaves), *Thelymitra* sp. (buds) in a nearby area of forest.

Mark Selmes has an 82 ha property about 2 km from Darryl's, across the road (south) from the proponent. The property was purchased in 2000 and Mark moved there the following year. At that time the Upper Lachlan Shire Council (ULSC) was aware of the existence of *D. aequalis* in the immediate area but neglected to inform Mark. The ULSC were also aware of the firewood collection but again took no action. The ULSC is an amalgamation of three smaller shires and at the time did not have a system or staff with the sophistication to properly deal with either the orchid or firewood collection. In 2007 more plants of *D. aequalis* were seen 50 metres from the fence line of the property owned by the proponent. I have visited the area several times and on each occasion Darryl, Mark and I have seen more plants, although normally only two or three within a 50 metre radius. The latest (2007) were on a property to the north of the proponent. This means *D. aequalis* has this property surrounded. There is another group of plants in a roadside location but I will not divulge this site. Mark Selmes has proved to be totally fearless, lacking the capacity to be intimidated, which has proved to be quite necessary during the past three years. He and Darryl are involved in the Roslyn Land Care Group, preserving and constructing wildlife corridors and this group recently received an award of High Commendation (2007) from the Commonwealth Government for their work. Mark is also a W.I.R.E. S. (NSW Wildlife Information and Rescue Service) carer, dealing with all manner of injured wildlife.

Darryl initially explained the situation as a nearby property owner running an unauthorised firewood collection business, in the habitat of a species listed as Vulnerable under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act). A bulldozer was used in the felling of trees which were cut to block size with a chainsaw, split and stacked in rows waiting to be bagged for sale. The proponent saw fit to lodge a Development Application only after several locals saw the damage he was inflicting on the environment and the constant noise emanating from the operation, frequently early in the morning. Following the realisation of environmental damage the issue was duly reported to the ULSC by several adjacent landowners. At that time under the existing Native Vegetation Act, trees could be logged on a rural property for the purpose of erecting a fence, shed, or similar farm structure, however clearing was limited to 2 hectares (5 acres) each year. The proponent managed to subvert this process by logging a similar area on several neighbouring properties with the consent of the property owners, all of whom were not permanent residents. The ULSC and several government departments were reluctant to intervene immediately in what they knew was an unauthorised operation. Mark, Darryl, I and several others have tried unsuccessfully to gain the interest of any NSW government department in this matter, despite many attempts by phone, email, letter and personal contact. It seemed not one of them wanted to make a firm decision.

The entire area consists of several EEC's including Western Tablelands Dry Forest, Tableland Hills Grassy Forest and Tablelands Basalt Forest, although all individually classified sections overlap and no point of actual demarcation has been made by the NSW Scientific Committee. *Eucalyptus viminalis,* (Ribbon Gum) *E. radiata* (Narrow-leaved Peppermint) *and E. dalrympleana* subsp. *dalrympleana* (Mountain Gum), are the dominant tree species with smaller trees of *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood), scattered among the eucalypts. *Acacia dealbata* (Silver Wattle), *Rubus parvifolius* (Native Raspberry), also form a usually sparse layer of smaller shrubs. Grasses include *Microlaena stipoides* (Weeping Grass), *Echinopogon ovatus* (Hedgehog Grass), *Austrodanthonia racemosa* (Wallaby Grass) and numerous forbs are also native to the forest. A few ferns, including brackens, blechnums and the occasional tree fern (*Cyathea australis*) are in the moist gullies. The NSW Scientific Committee also considers weed invasion to be a significant danger to the integrity of the TBF. These include Dandelion, Clover, Yorkshire Fog and many others but I feel *Echium plantagineum* (Paterson's Curse) and *Phytophthora cinnamomi* to be relevant as these and particularly the former, are easily imported on the tyres of vehicles, which are delivering firewood contrary to development conditions, from areas outside the proposed logging area. In 2007 the land owned by the proponent was the subject of a Botanical survey and *D. aequalis* was located on the proponent's property.

In the *D. aequalis* flowering season of November 2005 Mark conducted a Field Day at his property and this was managed by officers of DECC. One was a plant expert, another specialised in birds, a third was a logistics and administration officer and I tagged along for commentaries on orchids. This was one of many similar Field Days and the Crookwell Flora and Fauna Club, Goulburn branch of the Australian Plants Society, Goulburn Field Naturalists Club and Land Care Groups would also be on site to study the *in situ flora* and *fauna*. The day went well and apart from several individuals of *D. aequalis*, numerous other orchid species were found. These were *Stegostyla moschata, Stegostyla dimorpha, Diuris sulphurea, Glossodia major, Prasophyllum* sp. unknown, *Microtis* sp. (buds), *Thelymitra* sp. (buds) and leaves of a *Chiloglottis* sp. My visits to the area in November 2007 and in February 2008 proved successful in finding other species such as *Diplodium coccinum* (over 220 plants), with *Chiloglottis trilabra and Diplodium decurvum, Petalochilus carneus, Petalochilus fuscum Bunochilus* sp. aff *longifolius* and *Thelymitra pauciflora*. I am sure there are many orchid species yet to be located but my available time is the determining factor. Mark has also received valuable support and advice from the Wilderness Society, the Nature Conservation Council of NSW and the National Parks Association.

Late in 2005 the DECC and ULSC imposed what I considered to be some very strong guidelines as to the activities of the proponent and for a time he complied with these. However, an organisation known as the Southern Tablelands Farm Forestry Network (STFFN) felt they had found a legal loophole and the proponent formulated a proposition to declare himself to be a Private Native Forestry (PNF) operation and circumvent the conditions imposed by DECC and ULSC. After several months of vacillation the ULSC eventually declared a Development Application (DA) was necessary as a requirement of a Property Vegetation Plan (PVP) for the PNF and the council was declared to be the final arbiter. In the meantime the situation occasionally turned more physical and personal, with alleged acts of violence. One contrasting feature of the situation was that the Roslyn Land Care Group have spent considerable time effort and over $300,000 of government grant funding, to plant Habitat Corridors within Mount Rae Forest and a single individual is planning to cut down as much as he can for firewood and profit. Incidentally, in the DA no mention was made of any plans to replant those trees which would be logged and the spurious claims of a so-called environmental expert hired for the production of DA made the statement that opening up the forest would provide better habitat for *D. aequalis* when plants had been happily growing in their current habitat for thousands of years. I issued a challenge to this expert, (who was at that time an alleged employee of the proponent) and the ULSC to prove this point but no response was received. To be frank the ULSC is not very good at responding to any letters from those outside the area.

The situation finally came to a head in February 2008 when the ULSC voted unanimously to reject the modifications to the DA as formulated by the proponent. This decision was against the advice of senior staff and came as a complete but most welcome surprise, as all indications over a period of almost three years, indicated they would allow the PNF to proceed, as this was the easy way out. I was contacted by a very jubilant Mark and he said he would now wait for the inevitable court challenge. This will be expensive for the proponent although he will be supported by the STTFN but it is most unlikely the ULSC will overturn a unanimous decision which took almost three years to achieve. A real problem apart from the NSW Land and Environment Court hearing is the possibility of the election of a politically and environmentally changed ULSC. Local government elections are scheduled for September 2008, and several current councillors have indicated their intention not to seek re-election. If a final decision is made which overturns the recent ULSC decision the ramifications will be felt across the state, as landholders may see money rather than the environmental value in any trees on their property.

A footnote to the rejection of the DA by the ULSC was more property damage inflicted by a small truck against the property of opponents to the firewood operation. The proponent is not the type of person to accept this decision as he has continually broken most of the original conditions of consent which have been imposed and had already purchased a new truck to carry firewood prior to the ULSC decision. I think if events of the past few years are repeated, bullet proof vests might be in order.

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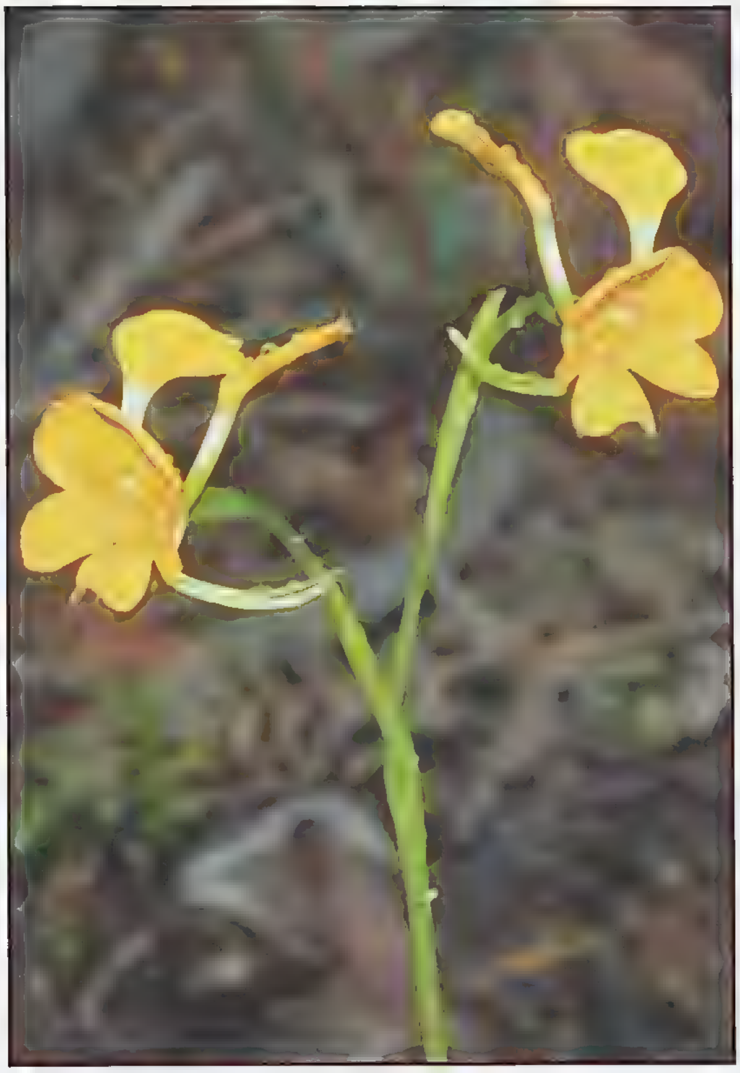
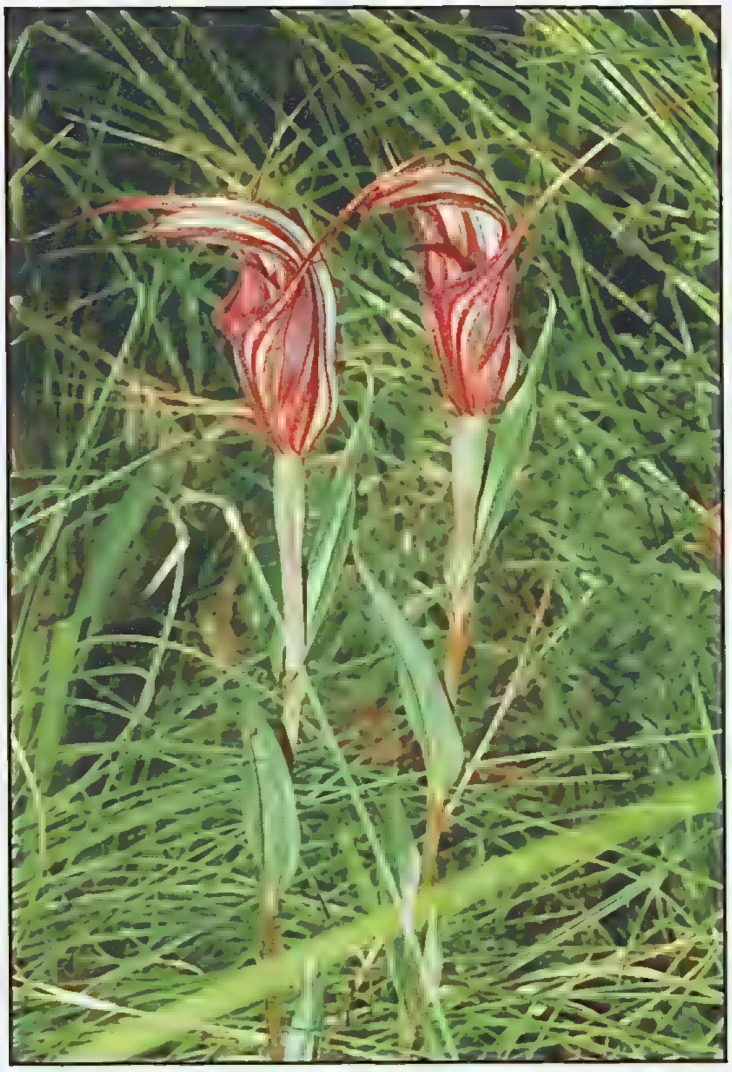


Diuris aequalis



Diplodium coccinum

Clearing of the land in October 2005.

Photos Alan Stephanson

Twelve new species of Orchidaceae from south-eastern Australia

David L. Jones, Kalaru, NSW, 2550

9241029

Abstract

Twelve species of Orchidaceae from the ACT and adjacent areas of south-eastern Australia are described as new.

Key Words

Orchidaceae, *Arachnorchis atrovespa*, *Calochilus platychilus*, *Corunastylis cornuta*, *Corysanthes grumula*, *Diuris nigromontana*, *D. subalpina*, *Eriochilus magenteus*, *Gastrodia surcula*, *Speculantha multiflora*, *S. rubescens*, *Spiranthes alticola*, *Stegostyla moschata*, new species, Australian flora.

Introduction

A book detailing the orchids native to the ACT is in preparation (Jones *et al.* 2008). This paper has been prepared to validate the names of 12 new species of orchid included in that book. Additionally an accompanying paper with Dean Rouse as co-author describes two new species of *Prasophyllum*. Whereas descriptions, distributional details, flowering times, line drawings and photographs of the species are included in the ACT book and cross-referenced here, this paper is the place of publication of the new species.

Materials and Methods

Descriptions of taxa were made from fresh specimens. Dried specimens of all genera were examined from the following herbaria; AD, BRI, CANB, CBG, HO, MEL and NSW. Unless otherwise indicated, all types relevant to this study (or photographs thereof), and collections cited, have been seen by me.

Taxonomy

1. *Arachnorchis atrovespa* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *A. tentaculatae* (Schldl.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., sed floribus minoribus; sepalis clavulis angustissimis; sepalis lateralibus rectis; labello angustiore medilobo relative longiore; labello callis stipatis minoribus; columna minore, alis latioribus, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. Black Mountain, southwest side of reserve (stile area), above dam, 29 Oct. 2005, *D.L.Jones 19332* (holo CANB 672957).

Illustrations: Photo (page 36); line drawing (page 37), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 36, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Southern NSW and the ACT. Grows on slopes and ridges in drier forests.

Notes: This species has similarities with *A. tentaculata* (Schldl.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., but can be distinguished by its smaller flowers, sepals with very narrow osmophores, straight lateral sepals, a narrower labellum which has a proportionately longer midlobe, less crowded labellum calli and, a smaller column with broader wings. The most obvious differences between the new species and *A. tentaculata* lie in the straight lateral sepals (in *A. tentaculata* these are strongly falcate and curve upwards in front of the labellum) and the narrow labellum (this organ is very broad in *A. tentaculata*, usually much wider than long).

Conservation status: Relatively widely distributed and conserved.

Etymology: The Latin *ater*, *atra*, *atrum*, black and *vespa*, wasp; this species is pollinated by a large black thynnid wasp.

2. *Calochilus platychilus* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *C. robertsonii* Benth., sed sepalis lateralibus ovoato-lanceolato, breviter acuminatis, non divaricatis; petalo apice breviter uncinato; labello in basali quarta obovato, tum ad apicem anguste contracto; labello pilis crebrioribus, confertis; columna margine basali procurrenti, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. Northeastern slope of Black Mountain, 6 Nov. 1992, *D.L.Jones 10684 & I.Sharma* (holo CBG 9702551).

Illustrations: Photo (page 56); line drawing (page 57), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 56, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Widely distributed in ?Qld, NSW, ACT, eastern Vic (the extent of its range in Qld and western Vic needs to be established) and Tas, whereas *C. robertsonii* occurs in western Vic and SA. Grows in open forest and shrubland.

Notes: Generally confused with *C. robertsonii* Benth. by most modern authors, but readily distinguished by a number of features, the most obvious being the ovate-lanceolate, shortly acuminate lateral sepals that do not spread widely but closely flank the margins of the labellum. By contrast the lateral sepals of *C. robertsonii sens. strict.* are linear-tapered (almost triangular) with a long-acuminate apex and are widely divergent on either side of the labellum. Additionally the petal apices of the new species are nearly straight or slightly hooked (strongly hooked in *C. robertsonii*), the labellum is obovate in the basal quarter then narrowly tapered to the apex (transversely elliptic in *C. robertsonii* with a broadly tapered apex), with more numerous, densely crowded labellum hairs and the column has a distinctly projecting basal margin that is absent in *C. robertsonii.*

Conservation status: Widely distributed, locally common and well conserved.

Etymology: The Greek *platys*, broad and *cheilos*, lip.

3. *Corunastylis cornuta* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *C. sagittiferae* (Rupp) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., sed floribus majoribus; sepalis latioribus; petalis ovato-lanceolato; labello majore, elliptico, apice acuminato; labello ciliis marginalibus longioribus et crebrioribus; callo majore; columna majore aliis latioribus, differt.

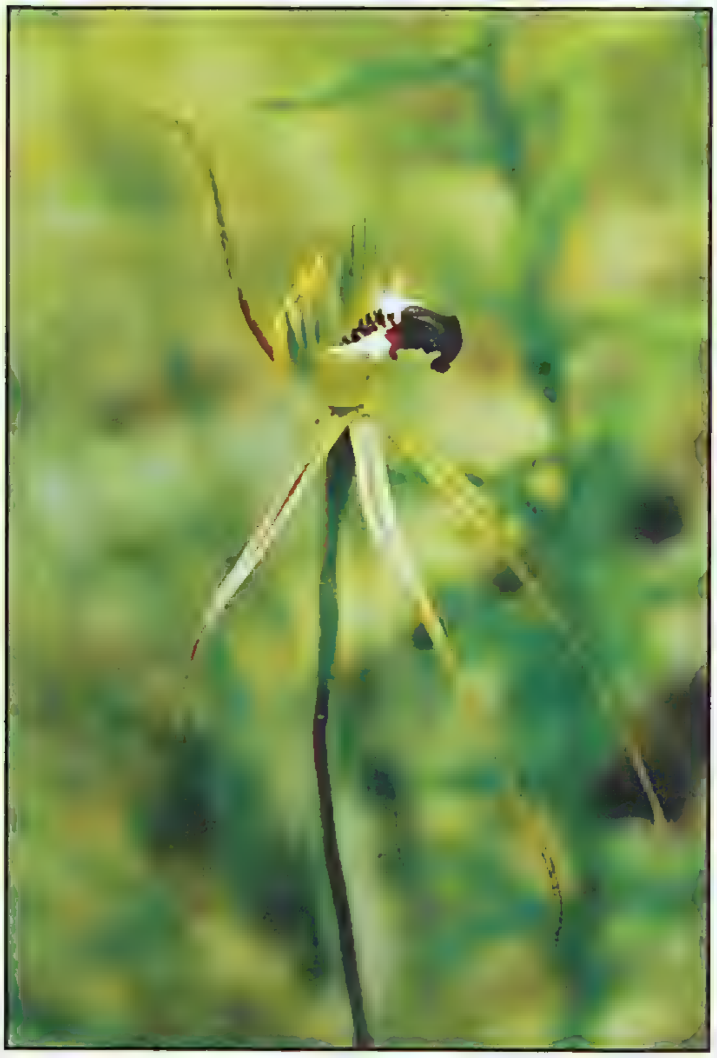
Type: Australian Capital Territory. Black Mountain Reserve, Caswell Drive Site, opposite Bandjalong Crescent, 13 March 2002, *K.J.FitzGerald & M.Garratt (ORG 3896)* (holo CANB 635446).

Illustrations: Photo (page 70); line drawing (page 71), Jones *et al.* (2008).

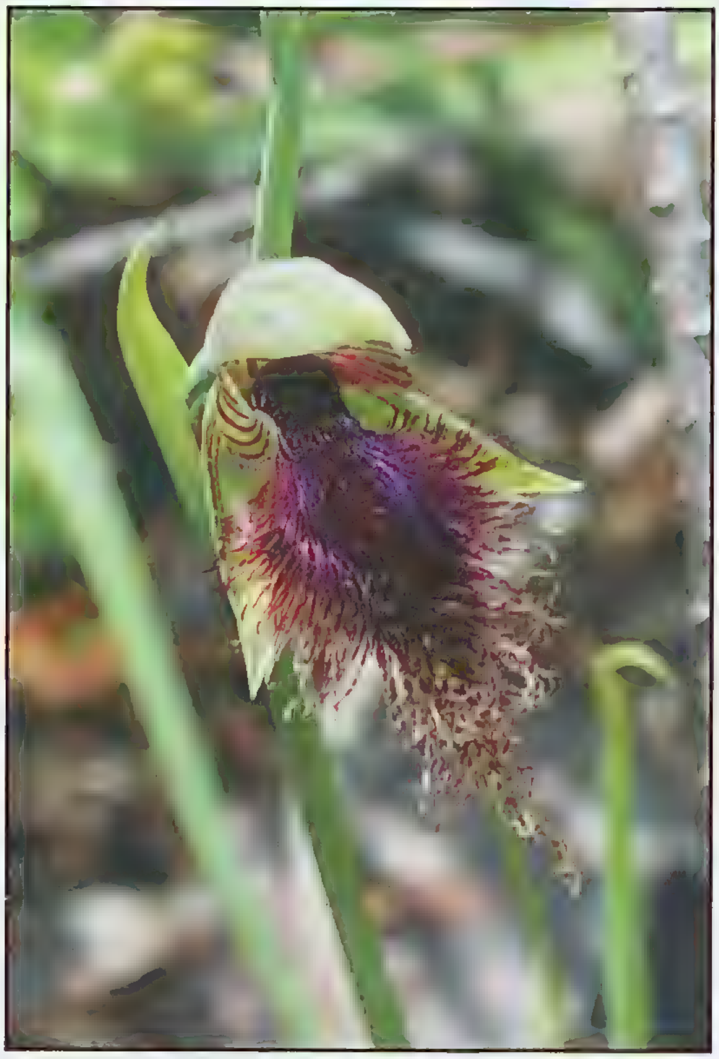
Description: See page 70, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Drier forests in the ACT and in southern NSW more or less between Mt Jerrabomberra and Goulburn (possibly also at Tallong), extending inland to the Conimbla Range. By comparison *C. sagittifera* occurs in southern and central NSW (Blue Mountains, Yetholme Trig, Tallong).

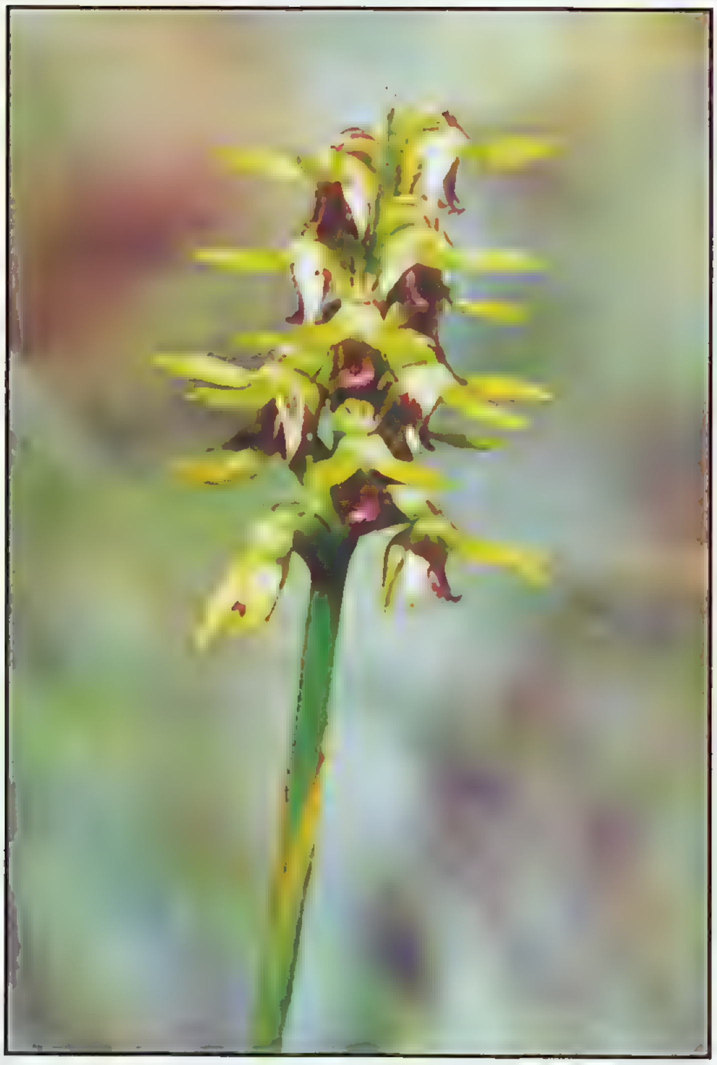
Notes: Similar to *C. sagittifera* but with larger flowers, broader lateral sepals, ovate-lanceolate petals and a larger labellum that is distinctly elliptical with an acuminate apex (obovate with a shortly apiculate apex in *C. sagittifera*). Additionally the labellum margins are adorned with longer and more numerous cilia and the labellum callus is larger and occupies most of the ventral surface of the labellum. It is also noticeable that the column of the new species is larger with very broad anterior wings that are strongly denticulate/ciliate when compared with those of *C. sagittifera*. The new species also has affinities with



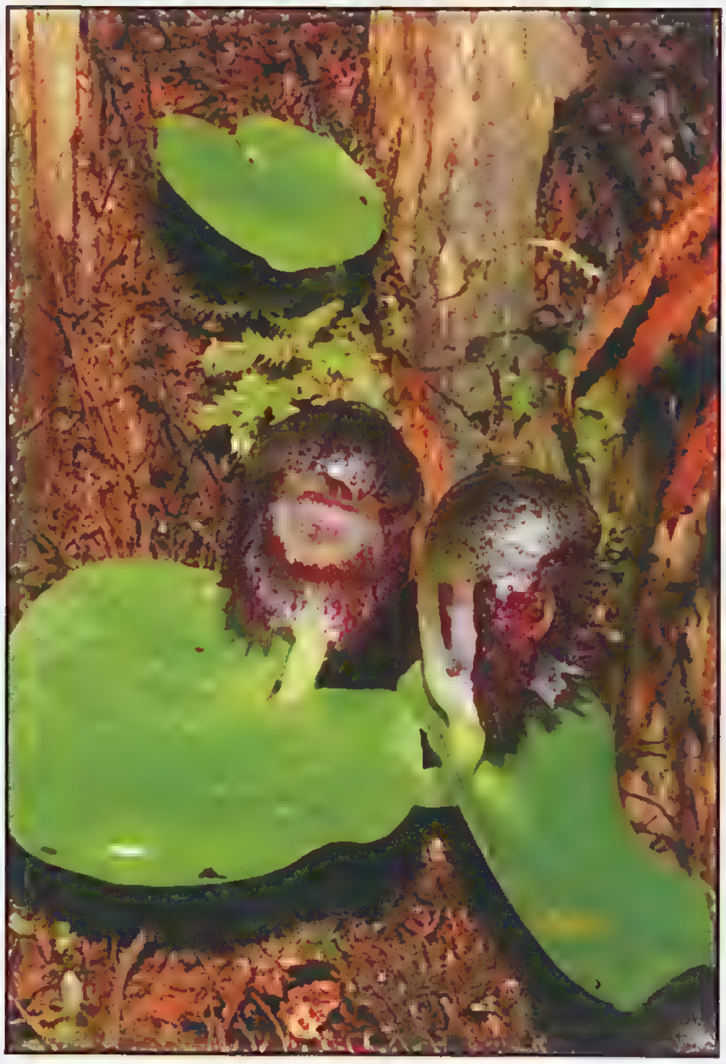
Arachnorchis atrovespa



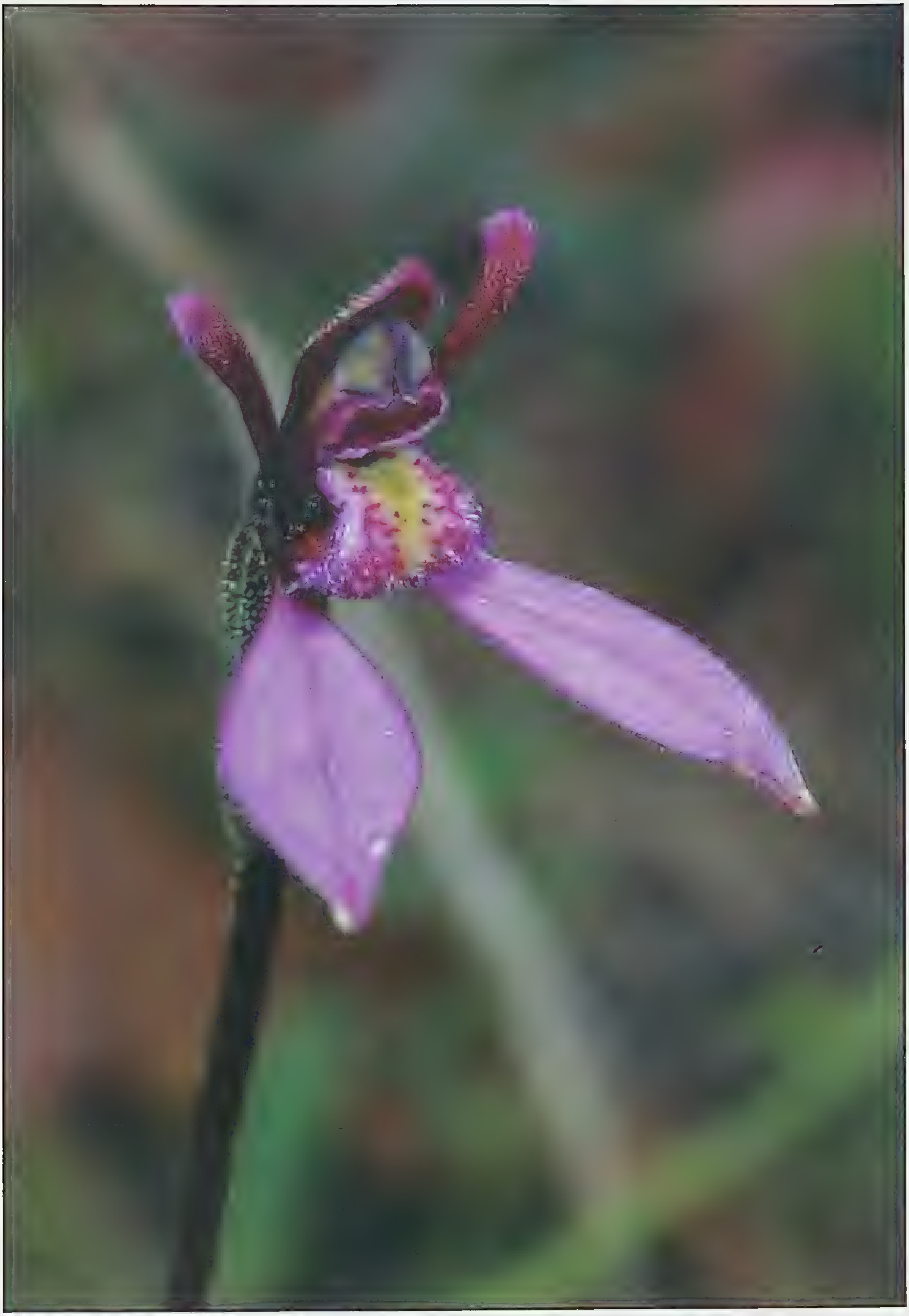
Calochilus platychilus



Corunastylis cornuta



Corysanthes grumula



Eriochilus magenteus Photos Dean Rouse

C. oligantha D.L.Jones from drier forests around Mongarlowe, NSW, but that species has fewer, smaller flowers.

Conservation status: Relatively widespread but disjunct and mostly occurring in small isolated populations; conserved in Nature Parks and reserves; suggest 3VC by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

Etymology: The Latin *cornutus*, horned, in reference to the prominent, horn-like lateral sepals.

4. *Corysanthes grumula* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *C. diemenicae* Lindl., sed floribus minoribus; labello tubo quam lamina longiore; lamina dentibus marginalibus brevioribus et latioribus; labello umbone cremo versus rubidum, apicaliter valde acervato, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. Bendora Dam Road, small creek c. 7 km before dam, 23 Aug. 1992, *D.L.Jones 9871 & B.E.Jones* (holo CANB 677876).

Illustrations: Top plates, page 188, Jeanes & Backhouse (2006) – as *Corybas* sp. aff. *diemenicus* 4; photo (page 78); line drawing (page 79), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 78, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Eastern Vic, southern NSW and the ACT. Mainly in wetter forests, gullies and near streams, sometimes on the fibrous trunks of treeferns.

Notes: This species has generally been included in *C. diemenica* by most authors but a study of that taxon shows that three distinct entities can be recognized (for variation in this taxon see also pages 186-188, Jeanes & Backhouse 2006). *Corysanthes grumula* can be distinguished from *C. diemenica* Lindl. by smaller flowers in which the labellum tube is usually significantly longer than the lamina, short, broad marginal labellum teeth and a strongly mounded greenish to cream (rarely purplish) labellum boss with a domed or rounded apex. This species has been known as *Corybas* sp. aff. *diemenicus* 4 with the vernacular of "Mountain Helmet Orchid" (Jeanes & Backhouse 2006).

Conservation status: Widespread, locally common and well conserved.

Etymology: The Latin *grumulus*, little mound, in reference to the labellum boss which is mounded with a rounded or domed top.

5. *Diuris nigromontana* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *D. semilunulatae* Messmer, sed floribus vividioribus flavibus, notulis pallidioribus; sepalis lateralibus deflexis, non recurvis; petalis erectis, non recurvis; labello lobis lateralibus angustioribus, et medilobo latiore, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. Aranda side of Black Mountain, 17 Oct. 2001, *D.L.Jones 17948 & K.J.FitzGerald* (holo CANB 633103).

Illustrations: Photo (page 118); line drawing (page 119), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 118, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Apparently restricted to the ACT growing on ridges and slopes in drier forests.

Notes: Generally included in *D. semilunulata* Messmer but distinguished by its brighter yellow flowers that have fewer and less prominent dark markings, deflexed rather than recurved lateral sepals, erect petals that generally do not recurve and a less prominent labellum in which the lateral lobes are narrower and the midlobe broader. By contrast, *D. semilunulata*, flowers later than *D. nigromontana*, and has heavily blotched orange-yellow flowers in which the dorsal sepal and labellum are conspicuously thrust forwards, whereas the lateral sepals and petals are recurved, this arrangement imparting a distinct appearance to the flowers. Additionally the lateral lobes of the labellum are much broader than those of *D. nigromontana*.

Conservation status: Of restricted distribution but locally common; conserved in Canberra Nature Parks.

Etymology: The Latin *niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum*, black and *montanus*, mountain, an oblique reference to Black Mountain, the prominent Canberra landmark where this species is so common.

6. *Diuris subalpina* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov***.; affinis *D. pedunculatae* R.Br., sed floribus minoribus; sepalo dorsali maculati; petalis angustioribus, ad labellum arcte conterminis; callo valde evoluto, multo latiore et distincte convoluto; columna majore, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. Boboyan South Road, Namadgi National Park, c. 5.3 km west from main road, 24 Oct. 1996, *D.L.Jones 14948 & M.Garratt* (holo CANB 610498; iso AD, BRI, HO, MEL, NSW).

Illustrations: Photo (page 126); line drawing (page 127), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 126, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Abundant in higher montane and subalpine areas of southeastern NSW, ACT and northeastern Vic, whereas *D. pedunculata* is a rare species now apparently restricted to the New England Tableland of northern NSW.

Notes: This species has been tentatively included in *D. pedunculata* R.Br. but good collections of the latter, furnished by Lachlan Copeland, show the two to be distinct, although very similar. The new species is distinguished by its generally smaller flowers, dorsal sepal with dark markings towards the base, narrower petals that closely flank the labellum, a strongly developed labellum callus that is much wider than in *D. pedunculata* (often extending beyond the margins of the labellum neck), with distinctly convoluted ridges, and a larger column.

Conservation status: Relatively widespread, locally common and well conserved.

Etymology: The Latin *sub*, nearly, less than and *alpinus*, alpine, high altitude, in reference to the montane to subalpine habitat where this species grows.

7. *Eriochilus magenteus* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov***.; affinis *E. cucullato* (Labill.) H.G.Reichb., sed folio late ovato-cordato, claro-viridi, nitido, glabro; flooribus claro-subroseis ad magenteum; labello lobis lateralibus vestigialibus; medilobo obovato, hirto minor, differt.

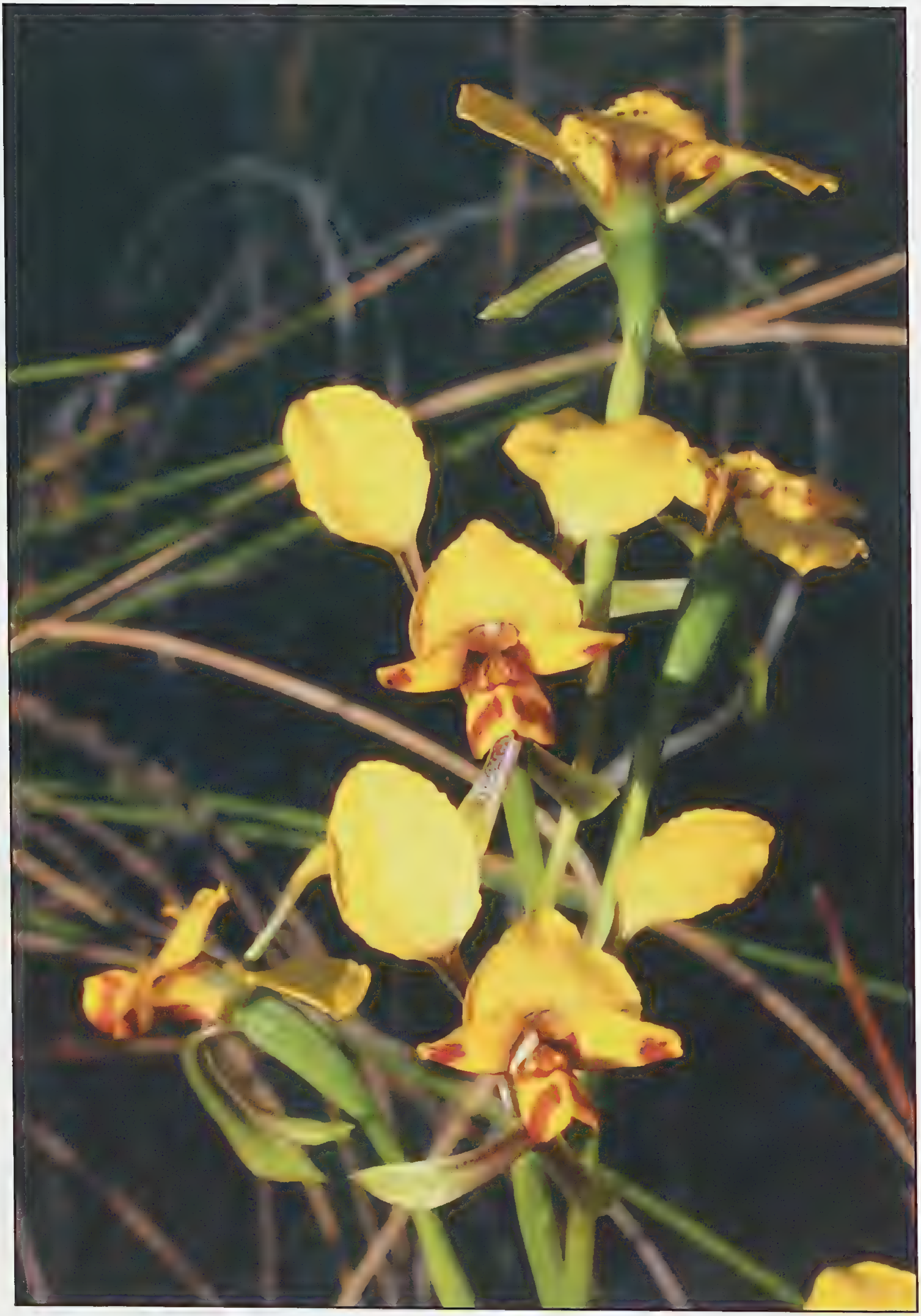
Type: Australian Capital Territory. Namadgi National Park, Long Flat, 12 Feb. 1991, *D.L.Jones 7332 & P.Ormay* (holo CBG 9407827; iso MEL, NSW).

Illustrations: Photo (page 132); line drawing (page 133), Jones *et al.* (2008).

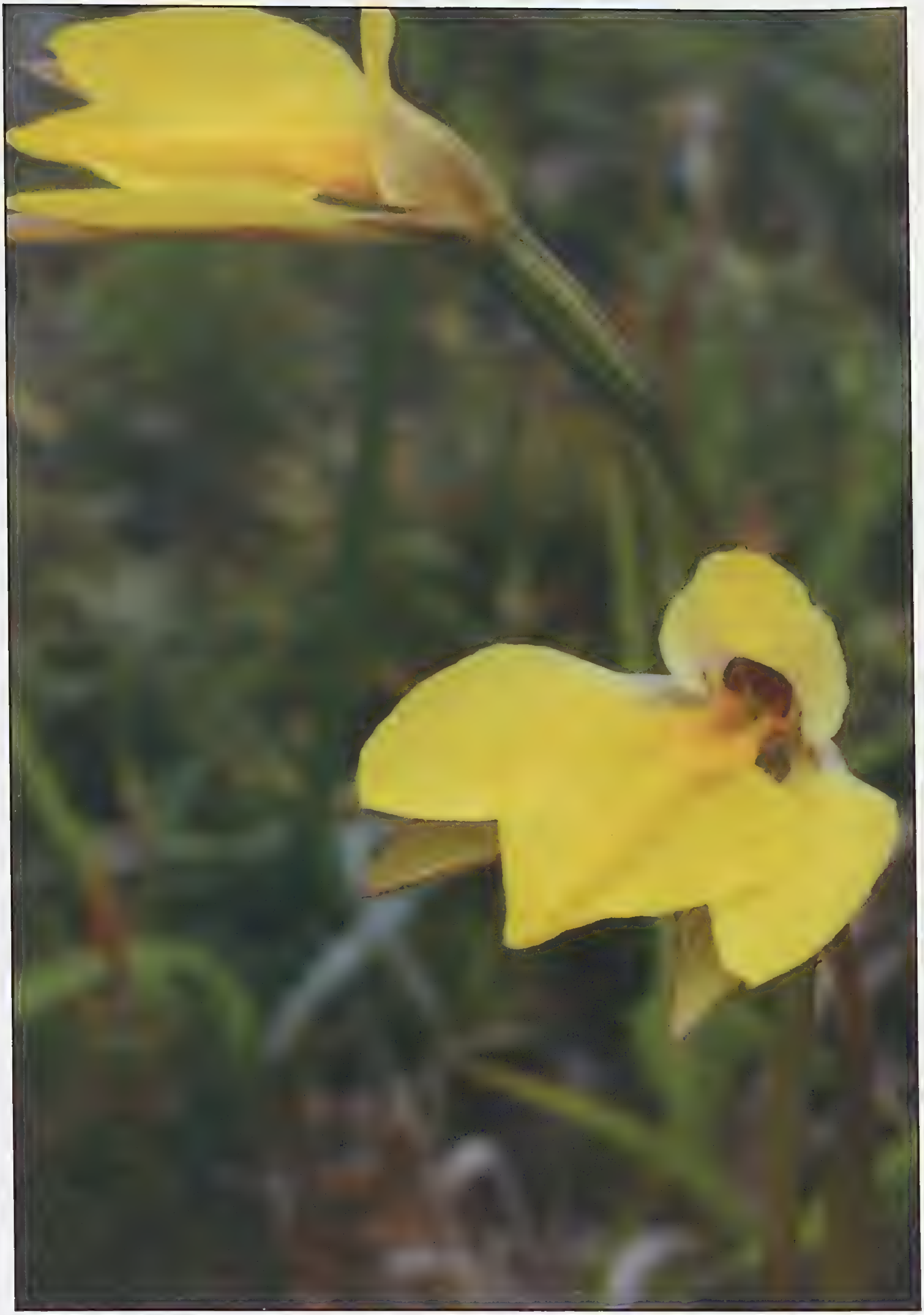
Description: See page 132, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Southern NSW, ACT, northeastern Vic and Tas. Whereas *E. cucullatus* is widespread in a range of lowland to montane habitats the new species is restricted to higher montane and subalpine regions.

Notes: This specialised species has obvious affinities with *E. cucullatus* (Labill.) H.G.Reichb. but is readily distinguished by details of its leaf and its bright pink to magenta flowers. The leaf is broadly ovate-cordate in shape, bright green, shiny, glabrous, whereas that of *E. cucullatus*



Diuris nigromontana



Diuris subalpina

Photos Dean Rouse

is generally narrower, ovate to narrowly ovate-cordate in shape, dark green, dull and with a slightly rough to distinctly verrucose upper surface, sometimes with a few short hairs present. Additionally the new species has very small to tiny labellum lateral lobes and, a broader, distinctly obovate, less hairy midlobe.

Conservation status: Locally common and conserved.

Etymology: The Latin *magenteus*, bright pink, magenta, in reference to the colour of the flowers.

8. ***Gastrodia surcula*** D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *G. sesamoidi* R.Br., sed plantis vegetativa reproductione et rhizomis catenis cladis formantibus; floribus paucioribus, minus stipatis; labello medilobo ovato-oblongo, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. About 5.5 km west of Mt Ginini carpark, Brindabella Range, 6 Jan. 1992, *D.L.Jones 8703 & B.E.Jones* (holo CBG 9219995; iso NSW).

Illustrations: Photo (page 138); line drawing (page 139), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 138, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Known with certainty from higher montane and subalpine areas of the ACT growing in snowgum woodland. Probably also in adjacent areas of southern NSW.

Notes: The new species is very similar to *G. sesamoides* R.Br. but grows in clonal colonies, whereby the plants reproduce vegetatively with the rhizomes forming branched chains. The inflorescences also generally have fewer, less crowded flowers and the labellum midlobe is ovate-oblong.

Conservation status: Poorly known; conserved in Namadgi National Park.

Etymology: The Latin *surculus*, branch, sucker, sprout, in reference to the branched rhizomes of this species.

9. ***Speculantha multiflora*** D. L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *S. parviflorae* (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., sed scapo multo excelsiore; floribus crebriore congestis angulatis brunneis versus apicem; sepalo dorsali scabro; labello majore, rufuscenti et albo, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. About 6.2 km N-W along Warks Road from Bendora Dam Road, Brindabella Range, 14 Feb. 1993, *D.L.Jones 11344 & B.E.Jones* (holo CANB 9807250; iso MEL, NSW).

Illustrations: Plate 239, Bishop (1996), as. *Pterostylis* sp. aff. *parviflora* (Brindabellas); photo (page 222); line drawing (page 223), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 222, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Southern NSW, ACT and northeastern Vic. Grows in tall montane forest.

Notes: A distinctive robust species from higher montane areas that has dark green rosette leaves and tall wiry scapes that can bear up to 20 crowded, angular, narrow flowers that are green and white proximally and brown distally. Additionally the flowers have a scabrous dorsal sepal, tapered free points that just reach the top of the galea and, an elliptical-oblong, reddish brown and white labellum.

Conservation status: Relatively widespread but disjunct and well conserved.

Etymology: The Latin *multiflorus*, abounding in flowers.

10. ***Speculantha rubescens*** D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *S. parviflorae* (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem., sed foliis

multo majoribus, caesio-viridis; floribus crebrioribus et multo majoribus, vivido-badiis et albis; sepalo dorsali scabroso; labello elliptico vel obovato, rubro et albo, differt.

Type: New South Wales. Conimbla National Park, 22 April 1989, *D.L.Jones 3948 & B.E.Jones* (holo CBG; iso CBG, NSW, MEL, BRI, AD).

Illustrations: Plate 242, Bishop (1996), as. *Pterostylis* sp. aff. *parviflora* (Large Red-brown); photo (page 224); line drawing (page 225), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 224, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Southern NSW, ACT, northeastern Vic. Grows on slopes and ridges in drier forest.

Notes: This species has general affinities to *S. parviflora* (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. but is very easily distinguished by its much larger, bluish green rosette leaves, more numerous, much larger flowers that are bright reddish brown and white, scabrous dorsal sepal and a larger elliptical to obovate, red and white labellum. The flowers, which emit a strong semen-like scent, turn a bright red or pinkish colour as they age. In some areas S. *rubescens* and *S. parviflora* grow sympatrically but hybrids are unknown.

Conservation status: Widespread, locally common and conserved.

Etymology: The Latin *rubescens*, reddening, turning red, in reference to the flowers ageing to pink or red.

11. *Spiranthes alticola* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *S. australi* (R.Br.) Lindl., sed floribus majoribus, dispansis; labello majore, multo minore tubulato, marginibus expansis; lobis lateralibus quam medilobo fere latitudine, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. Nursery Swamp, Namadgi National Park, 20 Feb. 1995, *D.L.Jones 13874 & B.E.Jones* (holo CANB 668769; iso AD, BRI, HO, K, MEL, NSW).

Illustrations: Photo (page 226); line drawing (page 227), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 226, Jones *et al.* (2008).

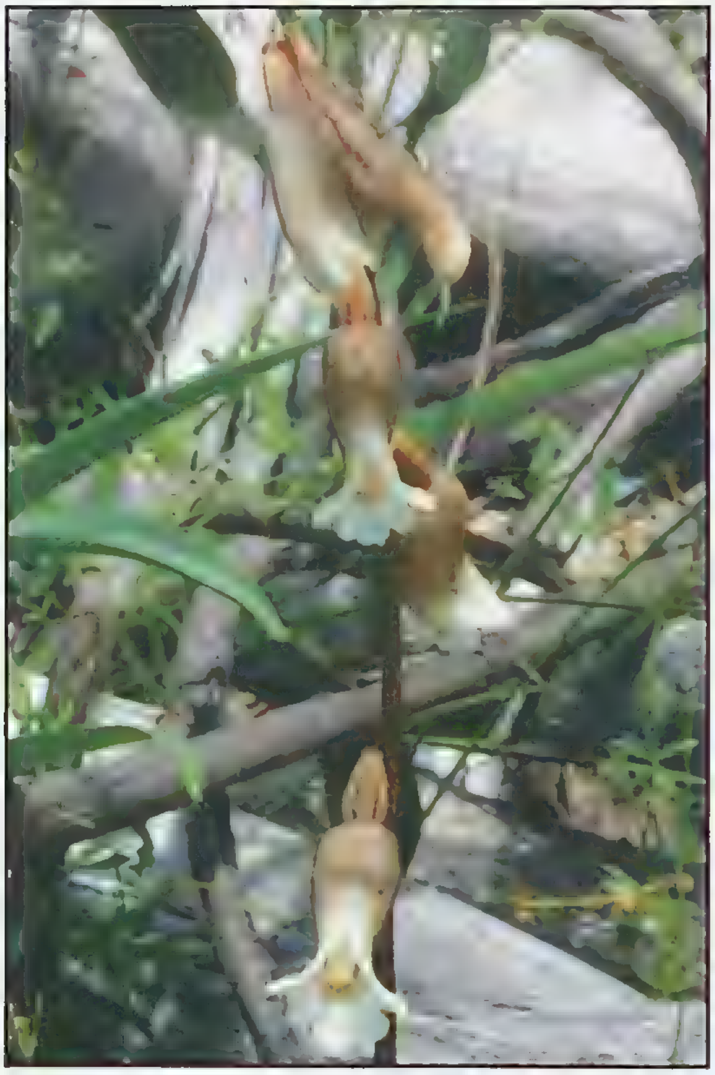
Distribution and ecology: NSW, ACT, northeastern Vic and Tas. Generally restricted to higher montane and subalpine areas growing in moist to wet grassy sites.

Notes: *Spiranthes australis* (R.Br.) Lindl. has generally been treated by modern authors as a single entity with a wide distribution in eastern Australia. A study by the author shows that at least three distinct entities can be recognized, one of which is described here as a new species. It can be distinguished from *S. australis sens. strict*. by its larger flowers that open widely with the perianth segments spreading, in particular the margins of the labellum which flare widely. This contrasts with *S. australis* in which the labellum remains tubular and is flanked by the sepals and petals. When flattened it can be seen that the labellum of *S. alticola* is larger than that of *S. australis* with the lateral lobes about as wide as midlobe which has strongly convoluted margins. This contrasts with the smaller labellum of *S. australis* in which the midlobe is distinctly narrower than the lateral lobes and the margins less convoluted.

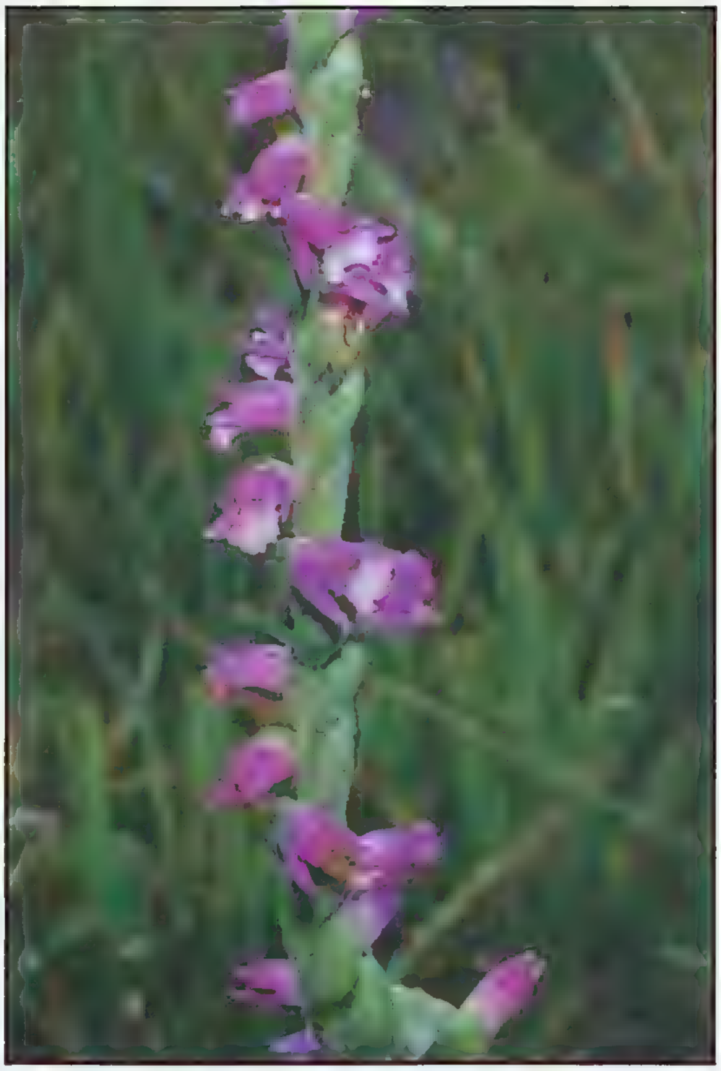
Conservation status: Widespread, locally common and well conserved.

Etymology: The Latin *altum*, height and *–cola*, dweller, in reference to this species growing at high altitudes.

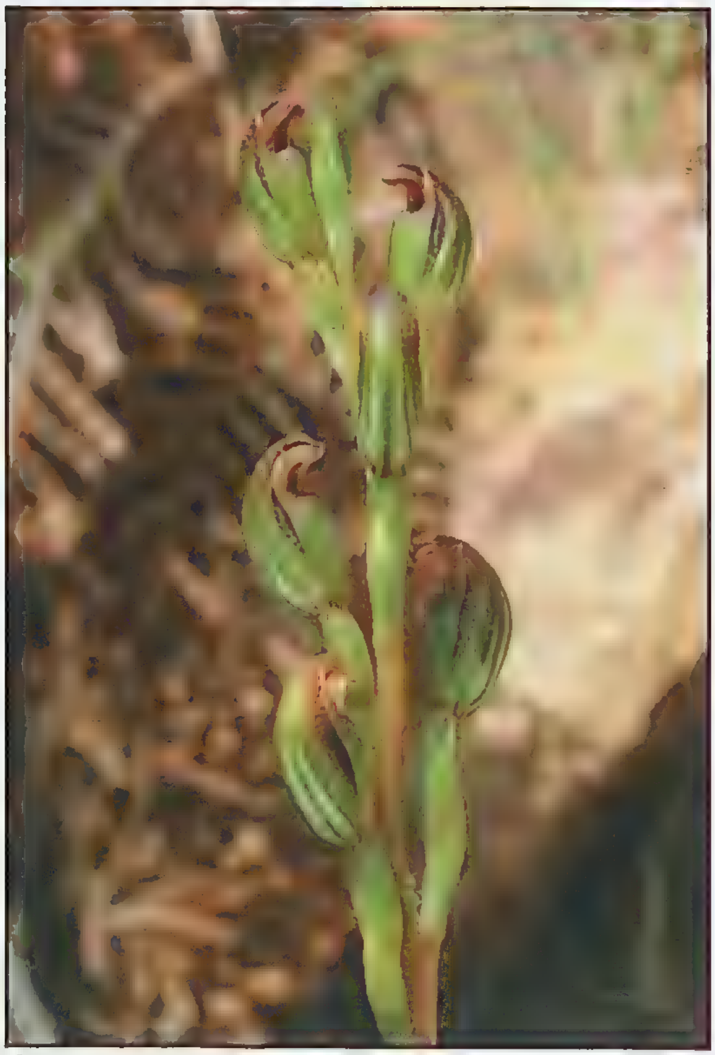
12. *Stegostyla moschata* D.L.Jones, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *S. gracili* (R.Br.) D.L.Jones



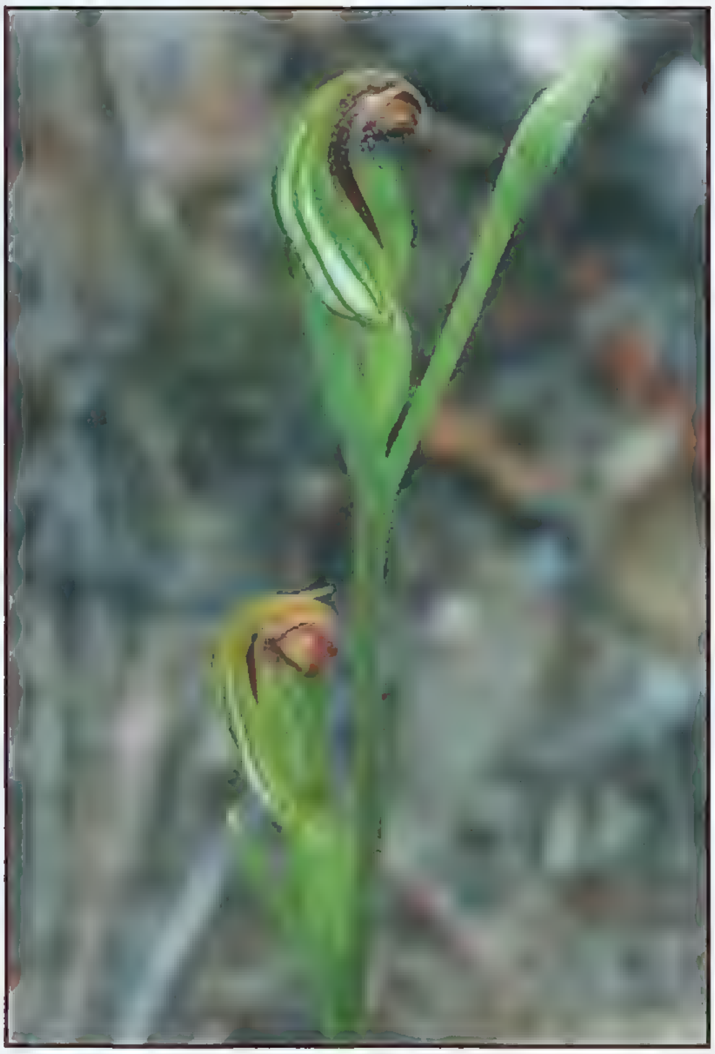
Gastrodia surcula



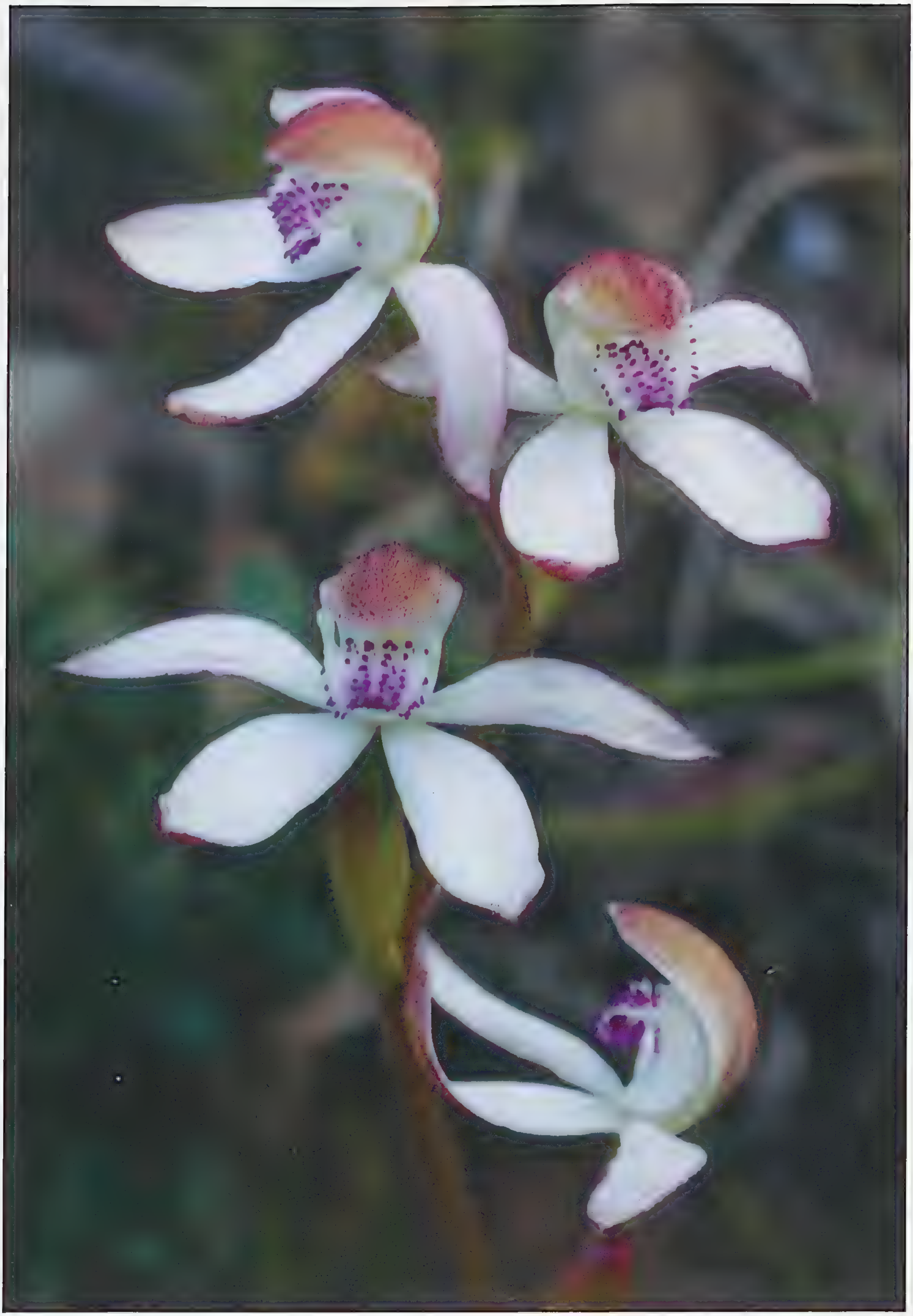
Spiranthes alticola



Speculantha multiflora



Speculantha rubescens



Stegostyla moschata

Photos Dean Rouse

& M.A.Clem., sed plantis fortiore; folio multo majore imprimis latiore; floribus et labello majoribus; labello lobis lateralibus angulatis; medilobo late ovato dentibus marginalibus latioribus; callis angustioribus, erectis; columna latiore, differt.

Type: New South Wales. Southern Tableland, management trail c. 500 m past road to Three Mile Dam on road to Cabramurra, 29 Nov. 2000, *D.L.Jones 17726 & K.J.FitzGerald* (holo CANB 631895; iso AD, MEL, NSW).

Illustrations: Photo (page 234); line drawing (page 235), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 234, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Widespread in NSW, ACT and Vic, growing in a range of habitats.

Notes: In a review of *Caladenia* in Tasmania (Jones 1998), I defined *C. gracilis* R.Br. in the strict sense and noted that the status of mainland collections was under study. More recently these orchids have been transferred to the segregate genus *Stegostyla* (Jones *et. al* 2001). Overall, mainland populations attributed to *Caladenia gracilis* are much more robust than those from Tasmania, especially those from higher altitudes, and they are described here as the new species, *Stegostyla moschata*. In most instances this new species can be distinguished readily from *S. gracilis* (R.Br.) D.L.Jones & M.A.Clem. by its much larger leaf (especially the width), larger flowers, a larger labellum with angular lateral lobes, broadly ovate midlobe with broader marginal teeth, narrower, erect calli and a broader column.

Conservation status: Widespread, locally common and well conserved.

Etymology: The Latin *moschatus*, strong smelling, musky, in reference to the strong musky scent of the flowers.

Acknowledgements
I thank Marion Garratt, Karina Richards, Corinna Little, Tara Hopley, Emma Clifton and Jean Egan for technical expertise, Laurie Adams for the Latin diagnoses, Dean Rouse, Tony Wood, Bill & Jean Egan for reading the manuscript, Judy West and Brendan Lepschi for access to the collection at the Australian National Herbarium and Mark Clements for numerous discussions on various aspects of orchidology. Dean Rouse, Tony Wood, Peter Ormay, Lachlan Copeland and Dave Mallison provided specimens and/or locality details. Special thanks to Barbara Jones for her support and company in the field.

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Two new species of *Prasophyllum* (Orchidaceae) from the ACT.

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Abstract

Two species of *Prasophyllum* from the ACT are described as new.

Key Words

Orchidaceae, *Prasophyllum venustum, P. viriosum,* new species, Australian Capital Territory, Australian flora.

Introduction

This is the second paper in this issue of the Orchadian describing new species of Orchidaceae native to the ACT with the aim of validating names used in a book detailing the orchids of the territory (Jones *et al.* 2008). The layout used here is identical to that in the accompanying paper and this paper is the place of publication of these new species.

Materials and Methods

Descriptions of the species were made from fresh specimens. Dried specimens of *Prasophyllum* species were examined from the collections of the following herbaria; AD, BRI, CANB, CBG, HO, MEL and NSW. All types relevant to this study (or photographs thereof), and collections cited, have been seen by the authors.

Taxonomy

1. *Prasophyllum venustum* D.L.Jones & D.T.Rouse, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *P. alpestri* D.L.Jones, sed habitu multo excelsiore; floribus crebriore, minoribus; periantho segmentis non effusis; sepalo dorsali mutico; petalis non apicale dilatis; labello et callo multo longiore et angustiore; patella stigmatica quam aliis columnis multo longiore; hamulo multo breviore, differt; quoque *P. helophilo* D.L.Jones & D.T.Rouse, sed altiore floribus multo numerosis; petalis longioribus et angustioribus, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. Swamp east of Smokers Flat Trail, 10 Feb. 2005, *D.L.Jones 19197 & T.Hopley* (holo CANB 664882).

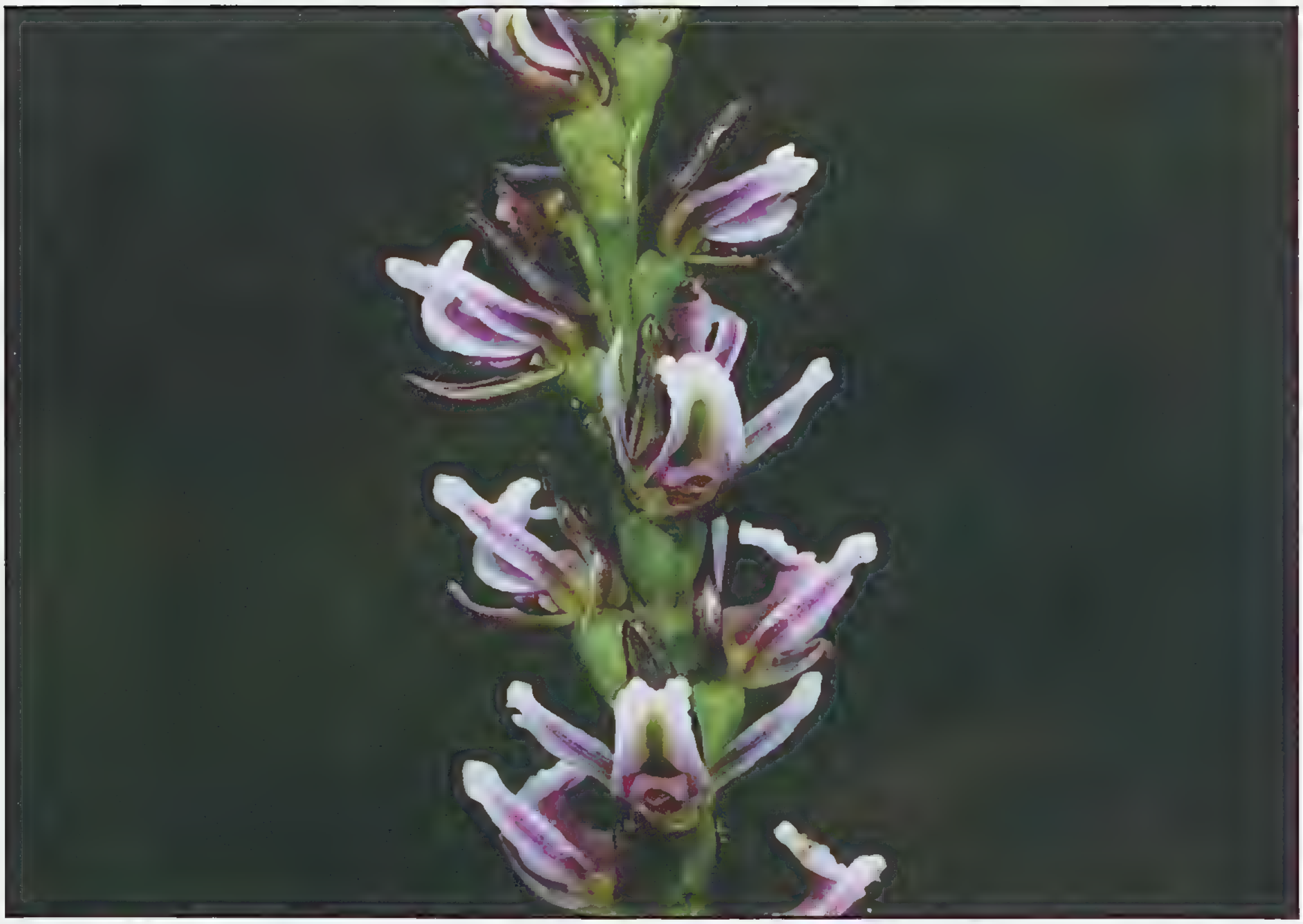
Illustrations: Photo (page 194); line drawing (page 195), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 194, Jones *et al.* (2008).

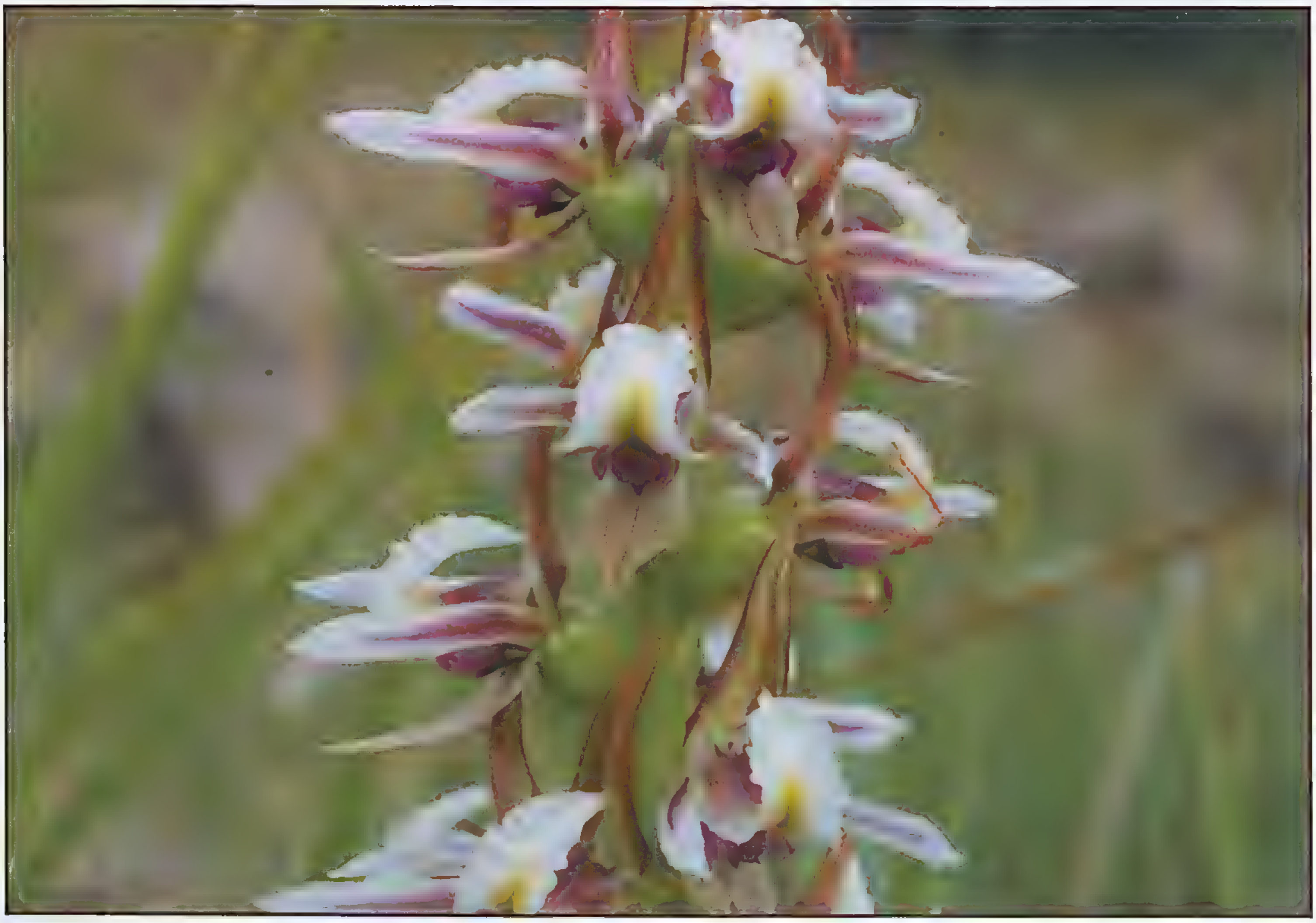
Distribution and ecology: Currently known from only about 7 collections in the ACT but an extension of range into NSW is anticipated. It grows in grassy flats and snowgum woodland.

Notes: This species has affinities to both *P. alpestre* D.L.Jones and *P. helophilum* D.L.Jones & D.T Rouse, but is taller growing than either of these taxa with more numerous flowers that are smaller overall. Its perianth segments do not spread as widely as in those species, the dorsal sepal is blunt and the petals not dilated distally (the petals are longer, narrower and distinctly blunt when compared with those of *P. helophilum*). Additionally the labellum and labellum callus are much longer and narrower than in either of those species, and in the column the stigmatic plate is much longer than column wings. The pollinarium differs by having a much shorter hamulus than in the other species.

Conservation status: In need of further collecting to determine its distribution but



Prasophyllum venustum



Prasophyllum viriosum

Photos Dean Rouse

well conserved in Namadgi National Park; suggest 2KC by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

Etymology: The Latin *venustus*, graceful, charming, lovely, in reference to the tall graceful habit and attractive flowers.

2. *Prasophyllum viriosum* D.L.Jones & D.T.Rouse, ***sp. nov.***; affinis *P. cariceto* D.L.Jones, sed labello latiore, medilobo undulato, crispato, marginibus integris, callo late-basi; columna minore, latiore, patella stigmatica quam aliis columnis fere longitudine; hamulo multo breviore, differt.

Type: Australian Capital Territory. Swamp east of Smokers Flat Trail, 10 Feb. 2005, *D.L.Jones 19196 & T.Hopley* (holo CANB 664881; iso MEL, NSW).

Illustrations: Photo (page 196); line drawing (page 197), Jones *et al.* (2008).

Description: See page 196, Jones *et al.* (2008).

Distribution and ecology: Currently known only from a single locality but seen there over 3 seasons. It grows sympatrically with *P. venustum* in a wet grassy flat and appears to be fire responsive with the greatest number of plants observed in 2005, the numbers declining in subsequent years.

Notes: This species, which was discovered by Mark Clements and Anne Mackenzie in 2005, has many similarities with *P. caricetum* D.L.Jones but can be distinguished by its broader labellum, tapered labellum callus with a very broad base, a smaller, narrower column in which the stigmatic plate is about as long as the column wings and a pollinarium with a much shorter hamulus. The margins of the labellum midlobe are undulate/crispate in both species, however, those of *P. caricetum* are minutely irregular to denticulate, whereas those of *P. viriosum* are entire.

Conservation status: In need of further collecting to determine its distribution but conserved in Namadgi National Park; suggest 1KC by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

Etymology: The Latin *viriosus*, robust, strong, in reference to its robust habit and large flowers.

Acknowledgements

We thank Tara Hopley and Emma Clifton for technical help, Laurie Adams for the Latin diagnoses, Judy West and Brendan Lepschi for access to the collection at the Australian National Herbarium and Mark Clements for discussions.

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A review of *Liparis* L.C. Rich section *Pleiophyllum* Schltr. in Papua New Guinea.

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Abstract: The taxonomy of *Liparis* section *Pleiophyllum* in Papua New Guinea is reviewed based on a study of herbarium specimens and the literature. A key and illustrations of the five species recognised is provided. Two new species are proposed, namely *L. brassii* and *L. graminifolia.*

Liparis section *Pleiophyllum* is a small group of six or seven species confined to the island of New Guinea. The plants are primarily terrestrial and characterised by having short leafy pseudobulbs hidden by the bases of three to five grassy, unjointed leaves. Section *Pleiophyllum* was proposed by Rudolf Schlechter in 1911 along with the simultaneous publication of three constituent species plus the referral to it of the earlier described *L. cymbidiifolia* J.J.Sm. Ridley (1916) added another three species to the section, but one of these taxa (*L. brachystele* Ridl.) is a unifoliate plant which seems to be referrable to section *Platychilus* Schltr. After this only two more taxa were added to the section, namely *L. kempfii* Schltr. and *L. scleriifolia* Schltr.

Liparis section ***Pleiophyllum*** Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1:186, 1911.
Lectotype species: *Liparis imperatifolia* Schltr. (designated by van Royen 1979).
Synonym: *Liparis* section *Menoneuron* van Royen, Alp. Fl. New Guinea 2:693, 1979 *nom. illeg.*
Type species: *Liparis imperatifolia* Schltr.
Terrestrial, rarely epiphytic herbs. Rhizome creeping, terete. Roots emerging under bases of pseudobulbs, terete, pubescent. Pseudobulbs subcylindric to conical, short, covered by leaf bases, 3-5-leaved. Leaves linear to linear-ligulate, thin, blade with two or three prominulous nerves below. Inflorescence terminal, racemose, few to many flowered. Flowers resupinate. Sepals ovate to ligulate, similar. Petals linear. Labellum shortly clawed basally and thence expanded into the lamina; callus basal, the lower dorsal part connate to the column. Column straight to gently arcuate, variously winged.

Distribution: Six or seven species in New Guinea. There is probably only three species of section *Pleiophyllum* in West New Guinea based on the available evidence. These are *L. cymbidiifolia* J.J.Sm. (Syn.: *L. congesta* Ridl.), *L. graminifolia* Ormerod and *L. imperatifolia* Schltr. A fourth species, *L. cyperifolia* Ridl., seems very close to *L. imperatifolia* Schltr. and will likely prove to be a synonym of it.

Key to Species Treated.
A. Sepals 8-17 mm long….B
AA. Sepals 5.5-6.5 mm long….*L. mapaniifolia.*
B. Labellum elliptic, suborbicular to transversely elliptic-hexagonal; column wings entire….C
BB. Labellum obcuneate-flabellate; Column wings with a retrorse medial tooth….*L. graminifolia.*
C. Labellum transversely elliptic-reniform to hexagonal, i.e. broader than long….D
CC. Labellum elliptic, suborbicular to subquadrate-late obovate, i.e. longer than broad to as long as broad….*L. imperatifolia.*
D. Labellum callus subquadrate, retuse, prostrate….*L. brassii.*
DD. Labellum callus broadly elliptic, obtuse, erect….*L. caricifolia.*

Liparis brassii Ormerod, *sp. nov.*
TYPE: Papua New Guinea. Western Prov.: Palmer River, 3.5 km below junction with Black River, 100 m, June 1936, *L.J. Brass*

6933 (Holotype: AMES!; Isotype: BRI!).

Affinis L. mapaniifolia Schltr. *sed sepalis floribus longioribus (13.0-13.7 vs. 5.5-6.5 mm) et labello grandioribus (9.9 x 12.3 vs. 4.7-5.5 x 6.5-7.8 mm) differt.*

Terrestrial herb. Rhizome short, terete, covered by cataphylls. Roots terete, rigid. Pseudobulbs subcylindric, enclosed by leaf bases, 5-leaved, ca. 1.5-2.5 cm long; sheath basal lanceolate, acute, 15-veined, 6.5-7.5 cm long, 1.6-2.0 cm wide. Leaves linear-ligulate, acute, thin, strongly two veined below, 27.5-43.0 cm long, 1.30-1.65 cm wide. Inflorescence narrowly winged, 35.0-62.6 cm long; peduncle 19-31 cm long; sheathing bracts 5-6, lax, 1.5-2.0 cm long; rachis laxly 20-25-flowered, 16.0-31.5 cm long; floral bracts lanceolate, acute, 8-13 mm long, ca. 2 mm wide. Pedicellate ovary slender, narrowly winged, 12-20 mm long. Flowers brown. Dorsal sepal oblong-ligulate, subacute, 3-veined, 13.7 mm long, 2 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely oblong-ligulate, obtuse, 3-veined, 13 mm long, 3.1 mm wide. Petals linear, subacute, 1-veined, 13.7 mm long, 1 mm wide. Labellum with a shortly subquadrate claw 1.8-2.5 mm long, 2.5 mm wide; lamina transversely hexagonal, broadly apiculate, margin irregularly suberose, medially (including claw) ca. 9.9 mm long, 12.3 mm wide; callus with basal dorsal half united to column, free part subquadrate, retuse. Column slender, gently arcuate near apex, narrowly winged, 4.0-4.2 mm long.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Habitat: In forest undergrowth on river flats.

Etymology: The specific epithet honours Len Brass (1900-1971), collector of the type specimen.

Notes: This species appears to be most closely allied to *L. mapaniifolia* Schltr. since it has flowers with a lip that is broader than long with a retuse callus. However *L. brassii* differs from *L. mapaniifolia* in its flowers with longer (13.0-13.7 vs. 5.5-6.5 mm) sepals and larger (9.9 x 12.3 vs. 4.7-5.5 x 6.5-7.8 mm) labellum. The differences between *L. brassii* and *L. caricifolia* Schltr. are discussed below under the latter species.

Liparis caricifolia Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1:188, 1911.

Synonym: *Cestichis caricifolia* (Schltr.) M.A. Clements & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 15, 1: 38, 2005.

TYPE: Papua New Guinea. Madang Prov.: Bismarck Range, 1400 m, November 1908, *R. Schlechter 18590* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotypes: AMES! x2, BO, E, GH!, K, L, MO, NSW!, S).

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Notes: The size of the flowers and shape of the labellum in this species is similar to *L. brassii* but *L. caricifolia* differs in having an erect, thinly fleshy, obtuse labellum callus. In *L. brassii* the callus is prostrate, much fleshier and retuse. *Liparis caricifolia* is still only known from the type collection which was gathered by Rudolf Schlechter in 1908.

Liparis graminifolia Ormerod, *sp. nov.*

TYPE: Indonesia. Papua Prov.: 9 km NE of Lake Habbema, 2800 m, October 1938, *L.J. Brass 10926* (Holotype: AMES!).

A specieorum sectio Pleiophyllae labello floribus obcuneato-flabellatis (non ellipticis ad transverse ellipticis-hexagonis) et aliis columna ad medio dentiferis (non integris) differt.

Terrestrial herb. Rhizome creeping, terete, elongate, emitting a few roots, 1.5-2.5 mm thick; internodes 3, each node with a broadly ovate-lanceolate, acute, inflated, papery (when dry), 1.6-2.5 cm long sheath. Roots terete, wiry. Pseudobulbs 2.5-7.0 cm apart, cylindric, with 2-3 internodes, 2-3-leaved, enclosed by leaf bases, 0.5-2.0 cm long, 0.15-0.35 cm thick; basally with a lanceolate, acute sheath to 7 cm long. Leaves linear, apex with an arista to 0.5 cm long, thin, 8.9-30.0 cm long, 0.30-0.55 cm wide. Inflorescence narrowly winged-angulate, 18.8-21.2 cm long; peduncle 9.0-

11.5 cm long; sheathing bracts 2-3, 0.9-2.5 cm long; rachis sublaxly 13-20-flowered, 9.3-12.2 cm long; floral bracts lanceolate, acute, 5-9 mm long, 2 mm wide. Flowers with green sepals and petals, lip and apex of column darker green. Dorsal sepal oblong to oblong-lanceolate, acute, 3-veined, 8.3-9.0 mm long, 2.5-2.9 mm wide. Lateral sepals obliquely oblong, subacute, 3-veined, 7.5-9.0 mm long, 3.0-3.5 mm wide. Petals linear, apex obtuse to shortly obtusely bilobed, 7.9-8.5 mm long, 1 mm wide. Labellum with a subquadrate claw 2.3-2.5 mm long, 2.25-2.95 mm wide basally; lamina obcuneate-flabellate, shallowly emarginate to retuse, upper half with an irregular to suberose margin, medially (including claw) 7-8 mm long, basally 1.5-1.9 mm wide, apically 5.0-5.9 mm wide; callus with basal dorsal third united to column, free part conical, obtuse, ca. 1.8 mm long. Column straight to slightly curved, narrowly winged, each wing with a medial retrorse tooth, 4.9-5.2 mm long.

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua Prov.); Papua New Guinea.

Habitat: Secondary forest on a landslip (holotype); shores of a small lake; 2400-2800 m.

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the Latin *gramineus*, meaning grassy and *folium*, meaning leaf, in reference to the grass-like leaves of this species.

Additional specimen examined: Papua New Guinea. Central Prov.: Mt. Tafa, 2400 m, May to September 1933, *L.J. Brass 5085* (AMES x 2, BRI).

Notes: This species is distinguished from all other taxa in section *Pleiophyllum* by its flowers which have an obcuneate-flabellate labellum and a column bearing wings that each have a medial retrorse tooth. The other species of section *Pleiophyllum* have flowers with an elliptic, suborbicular to transversely elliptic-hexagonal labellum and the column always has entire wings.

Liparis imperatifolia Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1:187, 1911.
Synonyms: *Cestichis imperatifolia* (Schltr.) M.A. Clements & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 15, 1:39, 2005.
TYPES: Papua New Guinea. West Sepik Prov.: Torricelli Range, 600 m, September 1909, *R. Schlechter 20044* (Syntype: B, destroyed); Torricelli Range, 800 m, September 1909, *R. Schlechter 20336* (Syntype: B, destroyed; Isosyntypes: AMES!, L, NSW!, S).
Liparis kempfii Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg. 16:110, 1919 *syn. nov.*
Cestichis kempfii (Schltr.) M.A. Clements & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 15, 1:39, 2005.
TYPE: Papua New Guinea. Morobe Prov.: Waria District, borders of German and British New Guinea, *A. Kempf s.n.* (Holotype: B, destroyed).
Liparis scleriifolia Schltr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 58:66, 1922 *syn. nov.*
Cestichis scleriifolia (Schltr.) M.A. Clements & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 15, 1:39, 2005.
TYPES: Papua New Guinea. East Sepik Prov.: Sepik area, April River, 780 m, December 1912, *C. Ledermann 10380* (Syntype: B, destroyed); Sepik area, Felsspitze, 1500 m, July 1913, *C. Ledermann 12357* (Syntype: B, destroyed).

Distribution: Indonesia (Papua Prov.); Papua New Guinea.

Habitat: Terrestrial in rainforest on a spur (*Kanis 1368*); rainforest (*Brass 13447*); floor of a tall forest (*Darbyshire 292*); Oak [*Nothofagus*] forest (*Schodde 1321*); epiphytic near the ground in tall forest (*Brass 8927*); 575-1800 m.

Specimens examined: Indonesia. Papua Prov.: E slopes of Cyclops Mts., 575 m, 30 June 1938, *L.J. Brass 8927* (AMES); 2 km SW of Bernhard Camp, Idenburg River, 750 m, March 1939, *L.J. Brass 13447* (AMES). Papua New Guinea. West Sepik Prov.: Lumi Subdistrict, Torricelli Mts., near Miwaute Village, 1035 m, 28 August 1961, *P.J. Darbyshire 292* (A); Carpentaria Exploration base camp, Nena forest area, M100 to

M101 helipads, 750-830 m, January 1978, *W.S. Hoover 936* (A); Southern Highlands Prov.: Mendi valley, above Kiburu, 1800 m, 26 June 1961, *R. Schodde 1321* (A); Central Prov.: Port Moresby Subdistrict, SE of Efogi Village, 1400-1500 m, 7 September 1970, *A. Kanis 1368* (A).

Vernacular names: Arr (Wapi Language, Miwaute); Turik (Mendi Language).

Notes: This species is here newly recorded for Papua Province, Indonesia. Though, as mentioned in the introduction, it is likely that *L. cyperifolia* Ridl. described from the same province is likely a synonym of *L. imperatifolia.*

Liparis imperatifolia shows some variability in the length of the floral bracts (5-15 mm long), pedicellate ovary (20-43 mm long), length of the sepals (12-17 mm long), size of its flowers and shape of the labellum. The flowers generally have an elliptic labellum, usually about 4 mm longer than broad (10-15 mm long x 6-10 mm wide). However some specimens (*Brass 8927, Darbyshire 292*) have an almost suborbicular to late obovate-subquadrate labellum (12.0-12.5 mm long x 11-12 mm wide) but otherwise do not differ from the typical form.

Flower colour has been recorded as brownish green, light olive green with a glossy olive-brown lip and white column with a green tip, sepals and petals cream, lip brown, olive-green with a darker lip, pale green or pale greenish-orange.

Liparis mapaniifolia Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1:189, 1911.
Synonym: *Cestichis mapaniifolia* (Schltr.) M.A. Clements & D.L. Jones, Orchadian 15, 1:39, 2005.
TYPE: Papua New Guinea. Morobe Prov.: Waria District, near Jaduna, 450 m, 27 April 1909, *R. Schlechter 19322* (Holotype: B, destroyed; Isotypes: AMES! x 2, BM! x 2, BO, GH!, K, L, MO, NSW!, S).

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Notes: The flowers of this species appear very similar to those of *L. cymbidiifolia* J.J.Sm. from Indonesian Papua. However *L. mapaniifolia* differs from *L. cymbidiifolia* in having an elongated, laxly to sublaxly (not abbreviated, congested) flowered rachis with flowers that have a labellum with a rectangular, retuse (not obovoid, obtuse) callus.

Liparis mapaniifolia (along with *L. brassii* and *L. caricifolia*) is currently only known from the type collection.

Acknowledgements.

I wish to thank herbarium and library staff at BM, BRI, HUH (A, AMES, GH), K and NSW for their help and hospitality during my visits. R. Vickery (BM), A. Bolin (BRI) and J.J. Wood (K) also supplied images and additional information on material held at their institutions.

Literature Cited.

Ridley, H.N. 1916. Orchidaceae in Report on the botany of the Wollaston Expedition to Dutch New Guinea, 1912-1913. Trans. Linn. Soc. s.2, Bot. 9:159-209.

Schlechter, R. 1911. *Liparis* in Die Orchidaceen von Deutsch-Neu-Guinea. Repert. Sp. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 1:181-220.

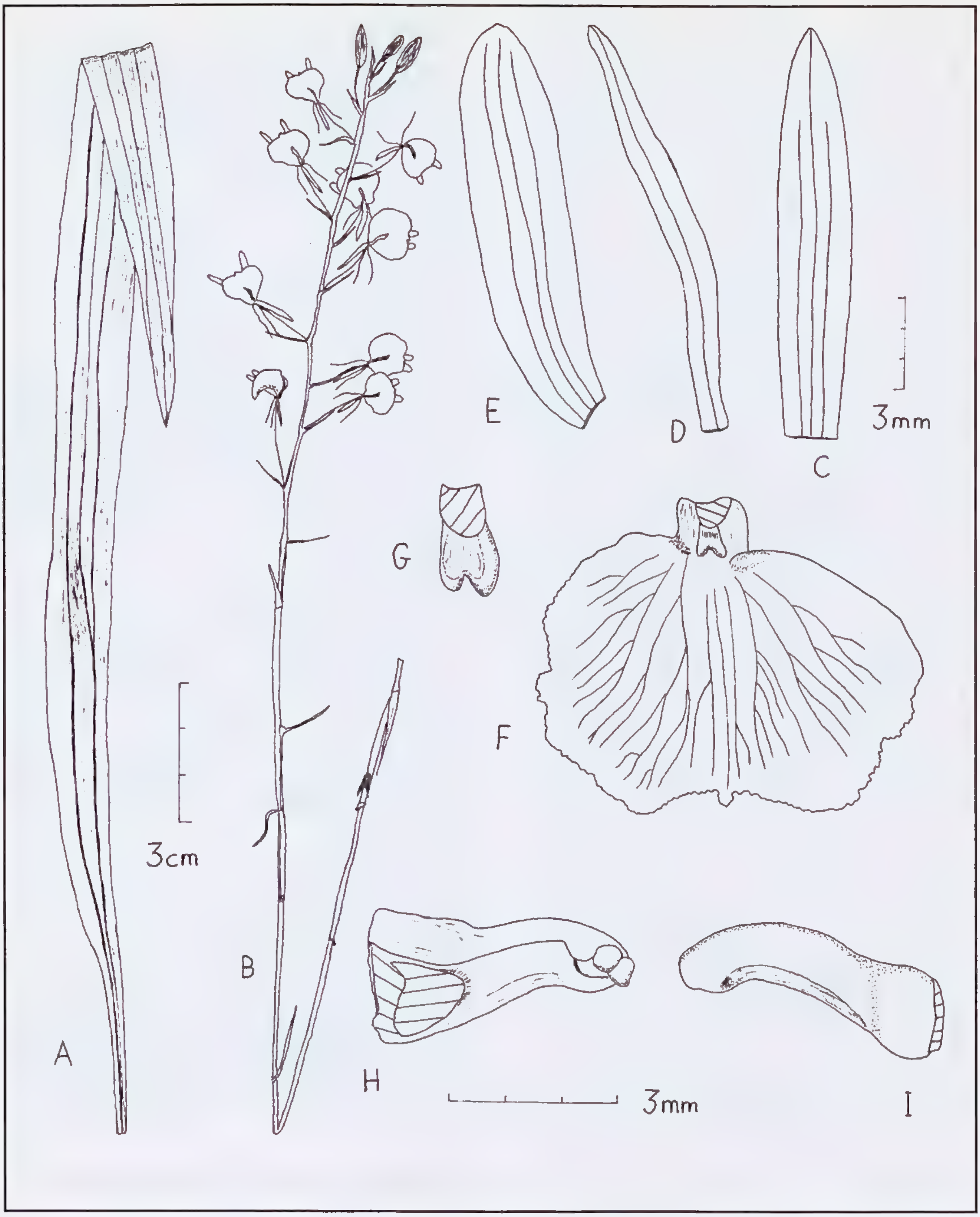
van Royen, P. 1979. Orchidaceae in The Alpine Flora of New Guinea 2:51-811.

-oOo-

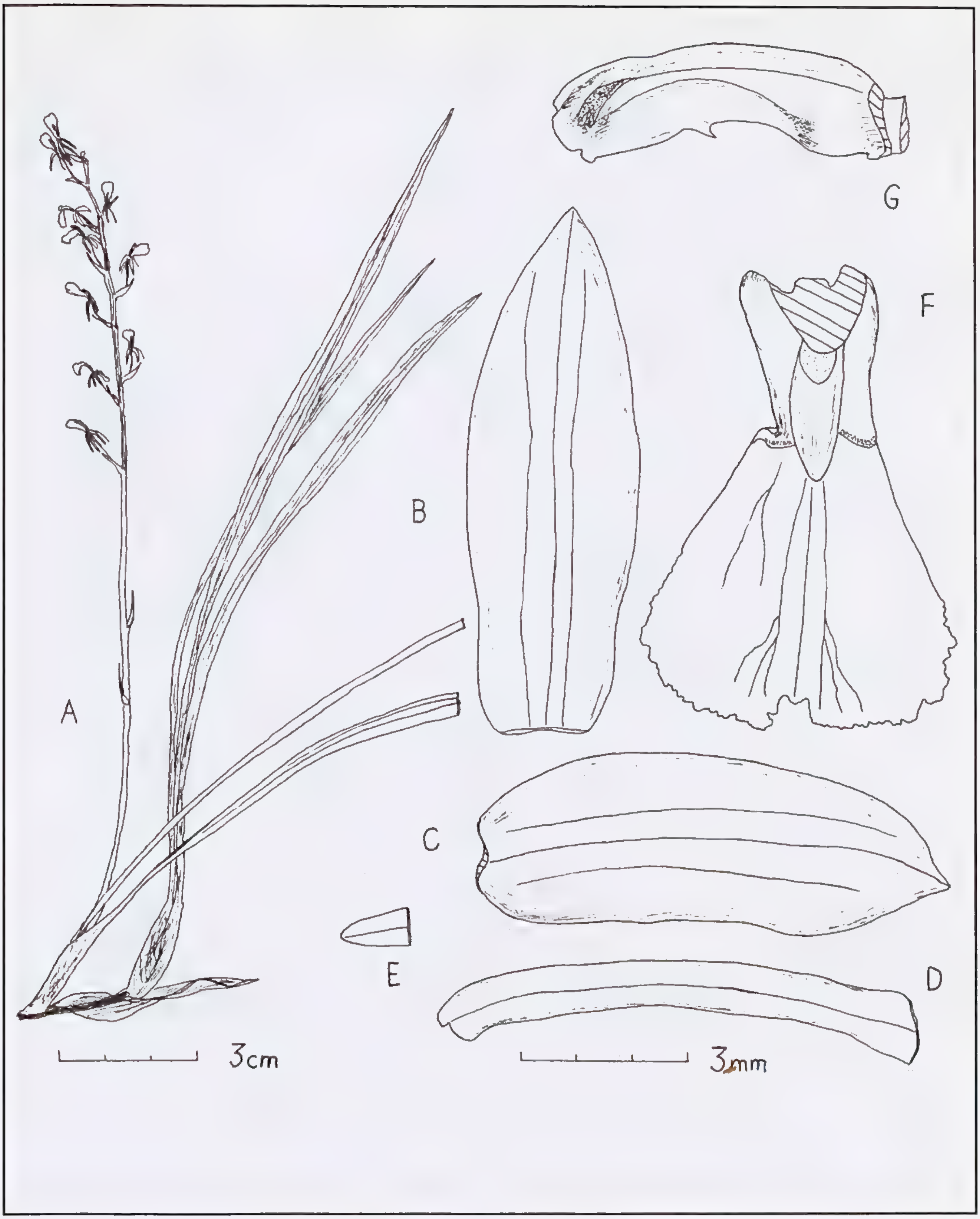
CORRECTION

Due to a technical error the description of *Dendrobium kotanicanum* Ormerod (*Orchadian* 15, 11:515, 2008) lacks a Latin diagnosis, thus rendering the name invalid. A Latin diagnosis is therefore supplied here so that the name can be validated.

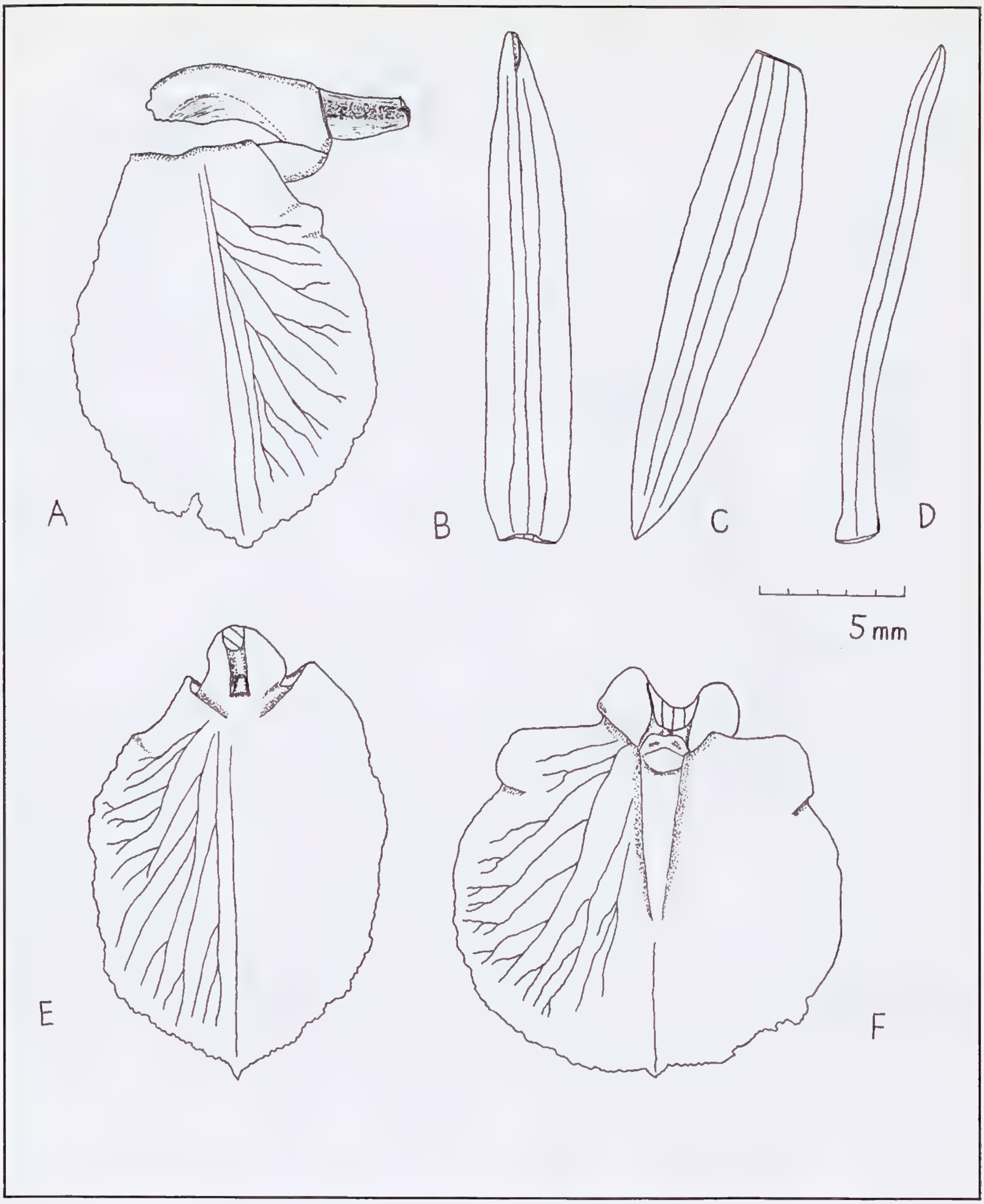
Dendrobium kotanicanum Ormerod, *sp. nov.*
Type: Indonesia – Papua Prov., Cycloop Mts., S slope of Makanoi Range, N of Kotanica, 600 m, 19 July 1961, *P. van Royen & H. Sleumer 6226* (Holotype: A!).
Affinis D. poneroides Schltr. sed foliis longioribus (3.7-9.4 vs. 1.5-2.5 cm), sepalis floribus longioribus (7-8 vs. 4.6-5.0 mm), septemnervis (non trinervis) et petalis oblongis (non ligulatis) differt.



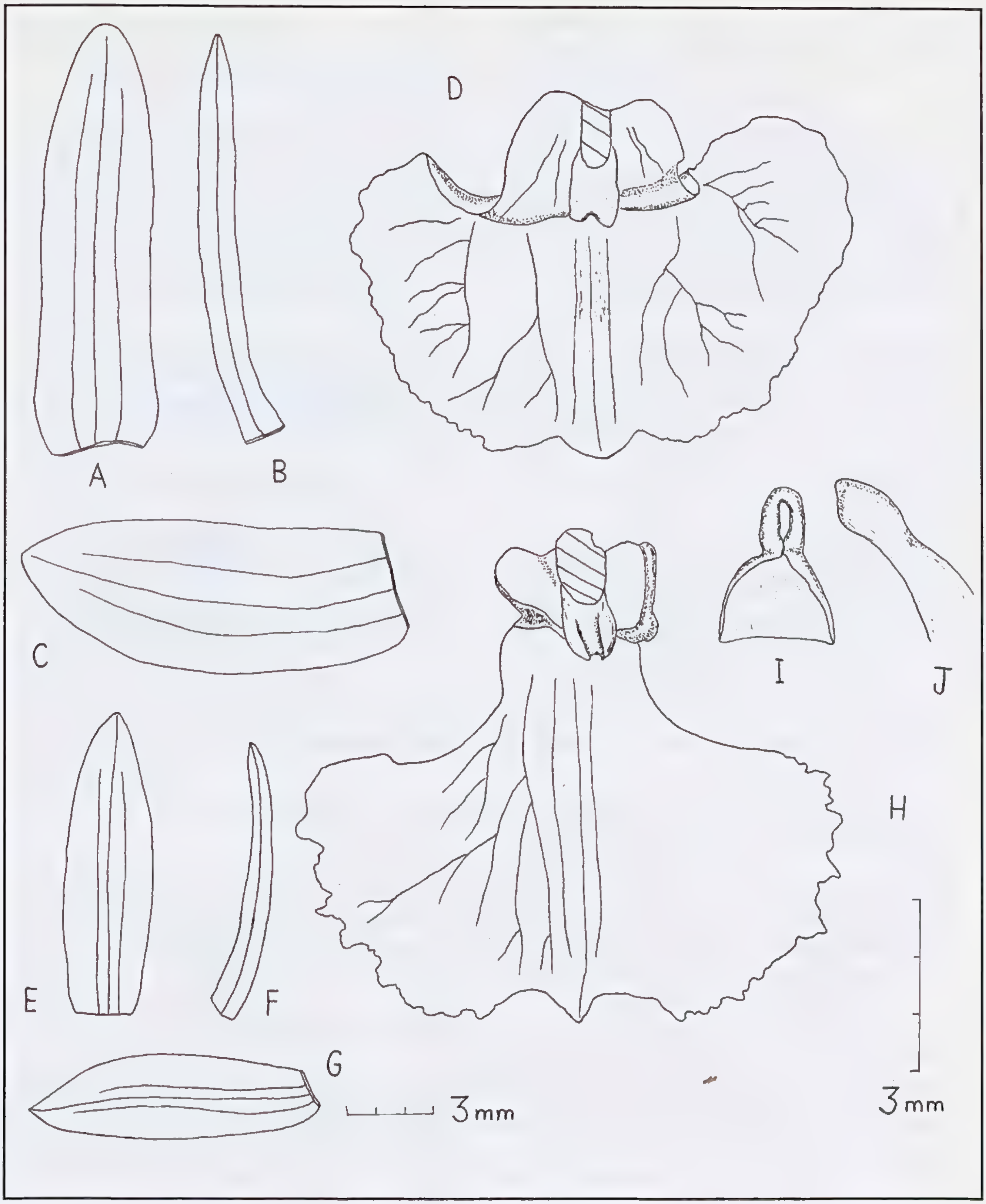
Liparis brassii - A. leaf; B. inflorescence; C. dorsal sepal; D. petal; E. lateral sepal; F. labellum; G. labellum callus; H. column, semiventral view; I. column, lateral view. AB, C-F and GHI to respective scales. Drawn from holotype.



Liparis graminifolia - A. plant; B. dorsal sepal; C. lateral sepal; D. petal; E. apex of another petal; F. labellum; G. column. A and B-G to respective scales. A-DFG drawn from holotype, E from *Brass 5085* (AMES).



Liparis imperatifolia Schltr. - A. flower minus tepals; B. dorsal sepal; C. lateral sepal; D. petal; E,F. labellums. A-F all to scale.
A-D from *Schodde 1321* (A), E from *Brass 13447* (AMES), F from *Darbyshire 292* (A).



Liparis mapaniifolia Schltr. - A. dorsal sepal; B. petal; C. lateral sepal; D. labellum. *Liparis caricifolia* Schltr. - E. dorsal sepal; F. petal; G. lateral sepal; H. labellum; I. callus, ventral view; J. callus, lateral view. A-DH and EFG to respective scales, IJ not to scale. A-D drawn from isotype (GH) and E-J from isotype (AMES 21209).

To all ANOS branches and members - volunteer assistance required for research programme.

With funding received from the Environmental Trust, we are currently conducting the second stage of a research project which is designed to assess the probability of the presence of a cryptic threatened species, the Leafless Tongue Orchid (*Cryptostylis hunteriana*). As part of this research we are planning to collect floristic data at sites where the species is known to occur and at sites where it is known not to occur ('null' records) throughout a range of habitats in eastern and south-eastern Australia.

In order to ensure that the data collected is as comprehensive and detailed as possible, we would greatly appreciate the assistance of ANOS members in undertaking orchid field surveys which coincide with the local flowering time of *C. hunteriana*, in recording specific locations (via GPS) where the species has and has not been detected.

When collecting information, it is important that the following is adhered to:

- the member must be comfortable with the identification of *Cryptostylis hunteriana* (ideally supported by photographic evidence);
- *C. hunteriana* must be flowering locally (this can be calibrated by observation of the nearest local population(s));
- the sites investigated are in areas where the member has actively searched for *Cryptostylis hunteriana* (e.g. while doing other field work) over an area of 20x20m or greater;
- ideally, null records would be greater than 250m apart;
- an accurate location of all sites investigated must be recorded via GPS, noting the projection used, preferably the Australian Geodetic Datum **Australian Map Grid 1966 (AMG66)** and one or more good-quality photographs of the vegetation type(s) in which the species occurs/survey plot;
- all information can then be emailed or posted to the researchers.

We would greatly appreciate the assistance of ANOS branches and members in this project. Full acknowledgement will be included for all members assisting in the project.

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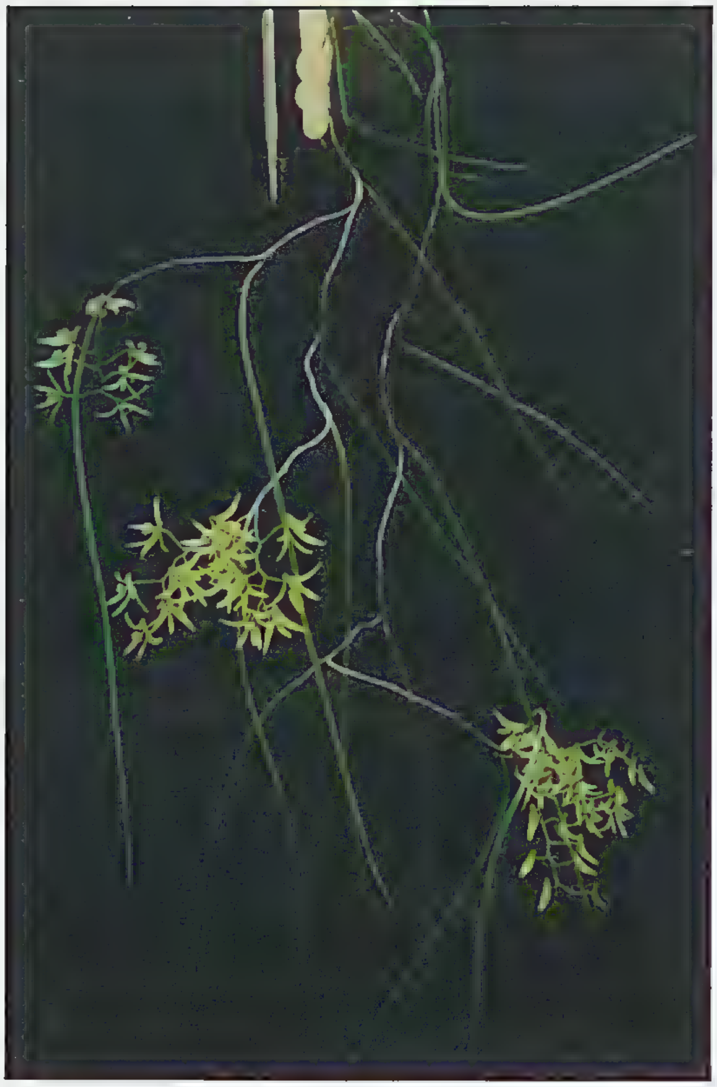


ANOS Award 133 AM 80.8%

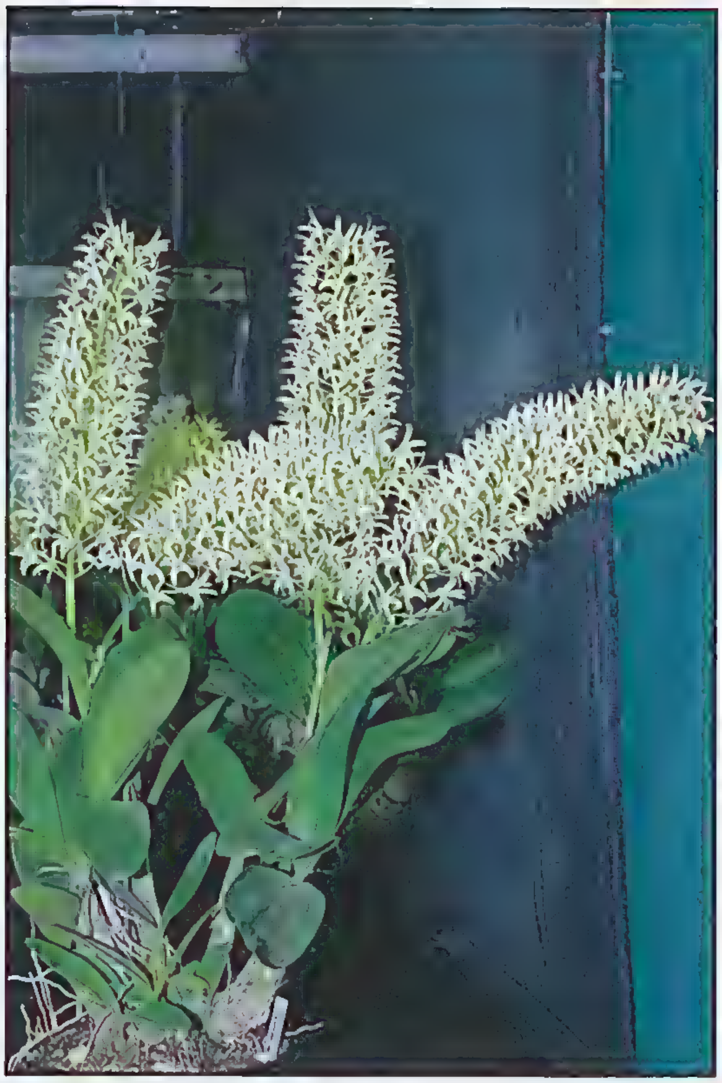
Dockrilla Catherine 'Leone'
Owner: Les Johnson
Judged by: Northern Region Qld Panel
Date: 23/08/2007

Results

Results		Average Panel Points
Shape	25	
Colour	20	
Size	15	
Substance & Texture	10	
Floriferous	15	
Habit of Infloresence	15	
Total:	**100**	Judged by appreciation **80.0%**

Measurements

Across Flower	48 mm
Vertical Flower	24 mm
Petal L	12 mm
Petal W	4 mm
Sepal L	19 mm
Sepal W	5 mm
Dorsal L	20 mm
Dorsal W	5 mm
Labellum L	7 mm
Labellum W	8 mm
No. of Flowers	24
No. of Buds	8
No. Inflorescence	4



ANOS Award 134 HCC 76.25%

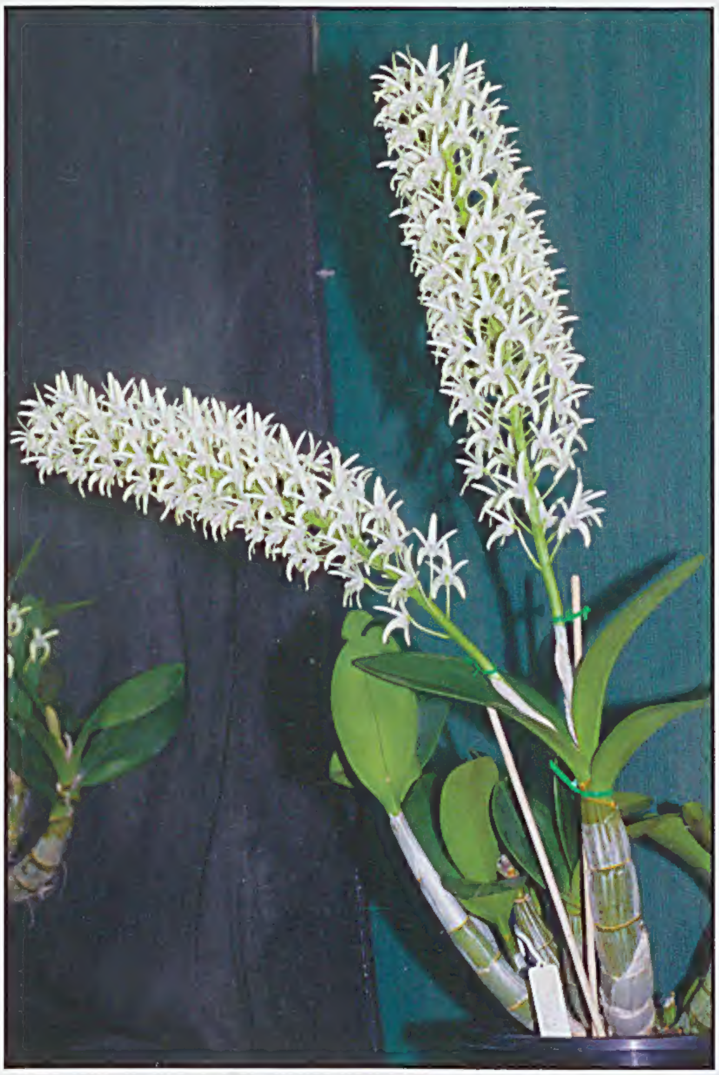
Dendrobium speciosum. 'National White x Ted'
Owner: T. & W. Walmsley
Judged by: New South Wales Panel
Date: 01/09/2007

Results

Results		Average Panel Points
Shape	25	19.3
Colour	20	15.3
Size	15	10.9
Substance & Texture	10	7.5
Floriferous	15	11.8
Habit of Infloresence	15	11.8
Total:	**100**	**76.3%**

Measurements

Across Flower	32.2 mm
Vertical Flower	44.3 mm
Petal L	24.1 mm
Petal W	4.0 mm
Sepal L	mm
Sepal W	mm
Dorsal L	mm
Dorsal W	mm
Labellum L	mm
Labellum W	5.4 mm
No. of Flowers	348
No. of Buds	
No. Inflorescence	4

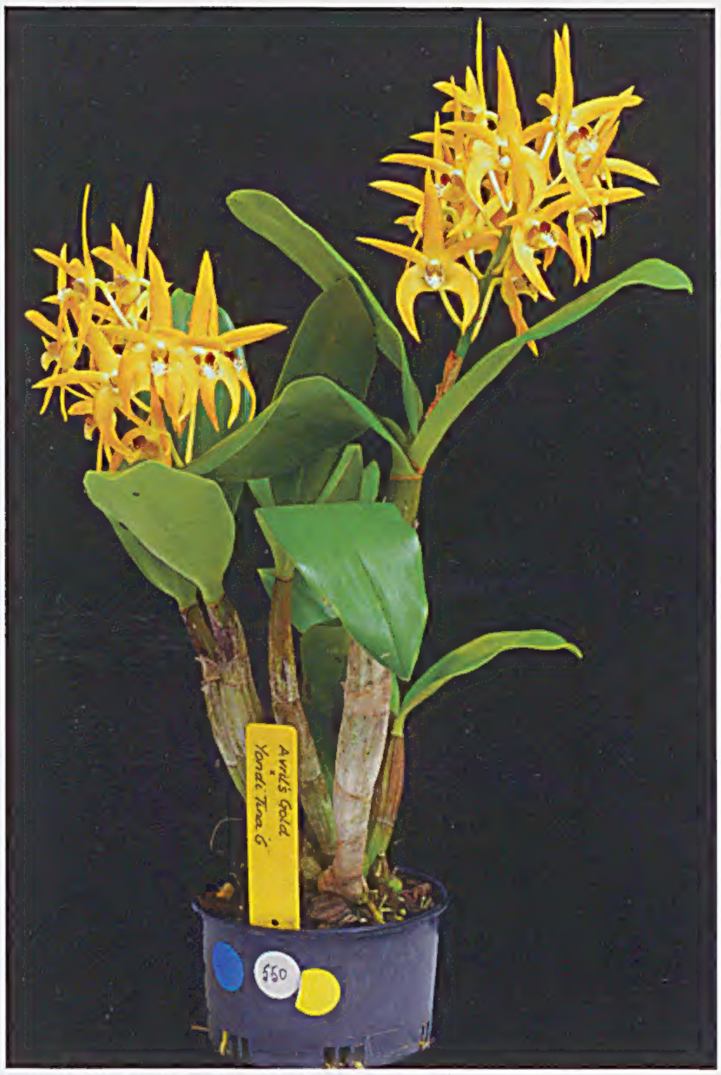


ANOS Award 135 HCC 75.6%

Dendrobium speciosum. 'National White x Ted'
Owner: Mrs Yvonne Ferris
Judged by: New South Wales Panel
Date: 01/09/2007

Results		Average Panel Points
Shape	25	18.9
Colour	20	15.3
Size	15	10.9
Substance & Texture	10	7.5
Floriferous	15	10.8
Habit of Infloresence	15	11.6
Total:	**100**	**75.6%**

Measurements	
Across Flower	32.8 mm
Vertical Flower	43.0 mm
Petal L	22.5 mm
Petal W	3.0 mm
Sepal L	mm
Sepal W	mm
Dorsal L	mm
Dorsal W	mm
Labellum L	mm
Labellum W	4.97 mm
No. of Flowers	157
No. of Buds	
No. Inflorescence	2



ANOS Award 136 HCC 77.5%

Dendrobium Midas Touch 'Oscar'
Owner: Henk van den Berg
Judged by: New South Wales Panel
Date: 15/09/2007

Results		Average Panel Points
Shape	25	19.7
Colour	20	17.4
Size	15	12.3
Substance & Texture	10	7.6
Floriferous	15	9.9
Habit of Infloresence	15	10.6
Total:	**100**	**77.5%**

Measurements	
Across Flower	66.4 mm
Vertical Flower	mm
Petal L	37.02 mm
Petal W	7.43 mm
Sepal L	39.64 mm
Sepal W	11.27 mm
Dorsal L	47.55 mm
Dorsal W	9.99 mm
Labellum L	15.29 mm
Labellum W	9.62 mm
No. of Flowers	24
No. of Buds	
No. Inflorescence	2

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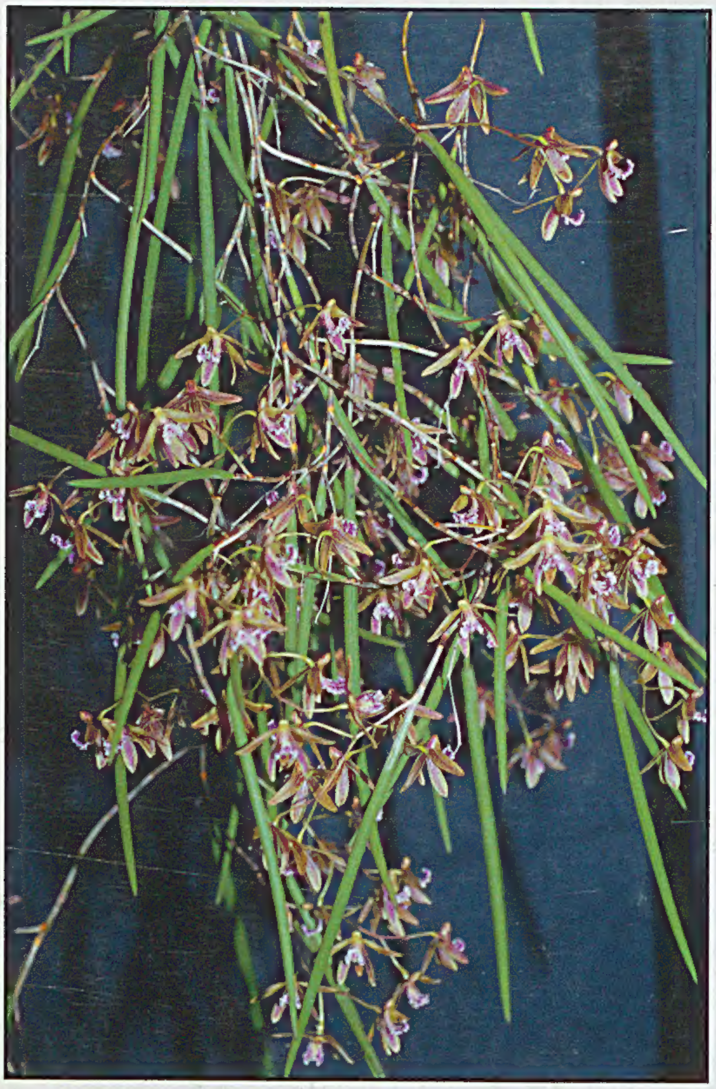
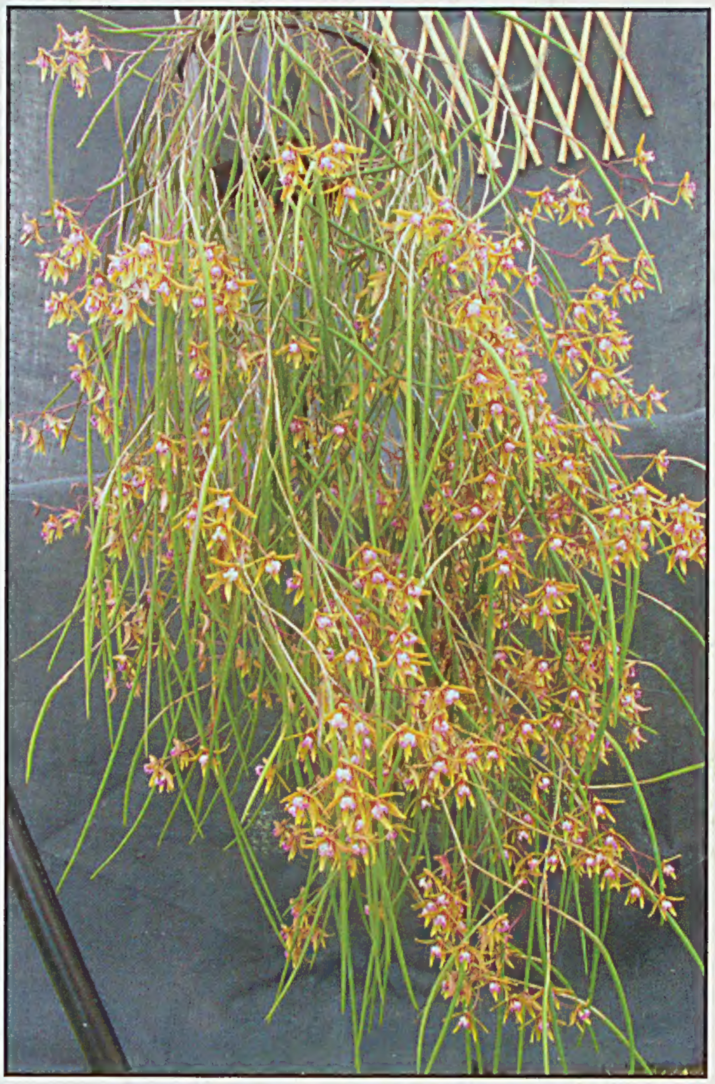


ANOS Award 137 HCC 77.3%

Dockrillia Australian Ginger 'Rhapsody in Blue'
Owner: Tony Clarke
Judged by: New South Wales Panel
Date: 25/08/2007

Results		**Average Panel Points**
Shape	25	19.6
Colour	20	16.0
Size	15	10.1
Substance & Texture	10	7.1
Floriferous	15	12.5
Habit of Infloresence	15	12.0
Total:	**100**	**77.3%**

Measurements	
Across Flower	37 mm
Vertical Flower	22 mm
Petal L	19 mm
Petal W	5 mm
Sepal L	mm
Sepal W	mm
Dorsal L	mm
Dorsal W	mm
Labellum L	mm
Labellum W	5 mm
No. of Flowers	240
No. of Buds	
No. Inflorescence	51



ANOS Award 138 HCC 79.2%

Dockrillia Tweetas 'Albies Gift'
Owner: Neville Lee
Judged by: New South Wales Panel
Date: 05/09/2007

Results		**Average Panel Points**
Shape	25	19.6
Colour	20	16.5
Size	15	10.9
Substance & Texture	10	7.8
Floriferous	15	12.5
Habit of Infloresence	15	11.7
Total:	**100**	**79.2%**

Measurements	
Across Flower	35.33 mm
Vertical Flower	19.47 mm
Petal L	19.54 mm
Petal W	4.11 mm
Sepal L	19.54 mm
Sepal W	5.28 mm
Dorsal L	17.96 mm
Dorsal W	4.77 mm
Labellum L	11.04 mm
Labellum W	7.79 mm
No. of Flowers	685
No. of Buds	10
No. Inflorescence	137